State Librarian

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THE OBSERVER

THURSDAY.....FEBRUARY 9, 1893.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Only twenty-three days more of the Fifty-second Congress.

Go West, young women. You may be nominated for United States Senator, says the N. Y. *World*.

The last of the election returns are in. The messenger from Montana brought up the rear of the procession.

The Arkansas legislature has voted an appropriation of $30,000 to secure a creditable representation of the State at the World's Fair.

J. G. Carlisle has sent to the Governor of Kentucky his resignation as Senator from that State in the United States Congress.

The list of notables who have died ere the new year is a month old, is appalling. Already it numbers six of the most prominent figures of our time—Butler, Hayes, Kenna, Brooks, Lamar and Blaine.

When President-elect Cleveland was passing through Syracuse the other day on his way from Mr. Hayes' funeral a reporter asked him if the Democrats would repeal the McKinley tariff bill. The reply was: "I should like to know what else we are in power for."

Ex-Gov. Thomas M. Holt has accepted the invitation of the literary societies to deliver the annual oration at the commencement of Davidson College next June. Dr. E. H. Barnett, of Atlanta, will deliver the annual sermon before the Y M C A of the college at the commencement.

Among the historical Washington papers is a contract entered into between the Father of His Country and the foreman of his farm. There is a clause in it which provides that the foreman may get drunk a certain number of times each year without suffering the displeasure of his employer.

Mr. Bayard, says the Wilmington *Star*, who is to be our next Secretary of State, has been interviewed on the Hawaiian question, and while he carefully refrains from committing himself to annexation he does not hesitate to say whether the Hawaiian group be incorporated among our territorial possessions or not, they should not be permitted to pass from the present hands into those of any other nation, a declaration which will doubtless be endorsed by the people of this country.

The Winston *Sentinel* is not an advocate of the holding of a Democratic primary to determine the choice of a postmaster. The man, it says, who could hustles out the largest number of voters, even though he be the least competent candidate, would, under such a system, secure the office. A further argument against it is that it would tend to create factional differences which might be injurious alike to party and to individuals. We believe that the usual course is the more dignified and satisfactory.

Minister Mahany, who has recently sailed for his post in Ecuador, did some campaign work in Missouri just before the election with a result that surprised him. He talked very persuasively from the stump in a number of democratic strongholds and expectantly awaited the returns to hear how much he had reduced the Bourbon majority. When the reports were printed it appeared that the heaviest Democratic gains were in the districts where Mr. Mahany had talked the ardest.

President Harrison's appointment of his private secretary, Elijah Halford, as paymaster in the army, with the rank of major will cause dissatisfaction in the service. Men who have been in the army for years, with splendid records for efficiency and valor, feel that they should be remembered when there are plums to be distributed. They rightly believe that a man should not be taken from civil life and placed in a military position, with a ranking title, when there is such a good field in the service from which to pick.

The control of the United States Senate by the Democrats is now certain. The election of Martin, of Kansas, gives them 43 Senators, and Kyle, of South Dakota, usually votes with the Democrats. This gives them 44, making the Senate a tie and giving Vice President Stevenson the deciding vote. It is yet possible that the Democrats will get a Senator from Montana and perhaps one from Wyoming, thus giving them a clear majority. John H. Mitchell, Democrat, has been elected United Senator from Wisconsin.

At the recent election at Red Springs, says the Red Springs *Comet*, an old Confederate was asked how he voted. His reply was this: "When I went to the war I joined Captain Sin's Artillery, and I surrendered at Greensboro, and got my parole from Tom Sloan, a Quarter-master's Sergeant, and with him and Hainsford Rozier we started home. Sloan was barefooted, and left us at Fayetteville for his home. Rozier and myself parted at Hell's Half Acre, near St. Pauls. I went in for the war. When it comes to voting I am in for the war again, but I have not got to Hell's Half Acre yet in politics. When all the rest leave the Democratic party you may be sure I'll be the last Democrat to desert the flag. Yes, Sir! I am a Democrat.

In naming a Southern democrat, says the N. Y. *Herald*, to fill the vacancy of the Supreme Bench caused by the death of Justice Lamar President Harrison has risen above partisan politics to the level of a patriot and a statesman. The better sentiment of the country has been that the South is justly entitled to representation on the Supreme Bench, and there has been a strong feeling that the filling of a vacancy occurring so near the close of the republican administration should be left to the incoming democratic President. Mr. Cleveland could not have made a nomination more creditable to the democratic party or to the country than President Harrison has made in the selection of Judge Howell E. Jackson, whose high judicial qualifications for the place are universally conceded. Partisan politicians may not like the nomination, but it is one which reflects favorably upon President Harrison and will command the approval of the country.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

Three of the sailors of the Norwegian bark *Thekla*, from Philadelphia, rescued from the foundering ship by the Danish bark *Herman*, have been arrested for killing and eating a sailor to prevent themselves starving. ——Governor Carr offers a reward of $100 for Addison Amerson, the slayer of Frank Howard in Wilson county. ——The negro murderer, Henry Smith, was burned at the stake in Paris, Texas, last week. ——Fifteen persons broke jail at Murray, Ky.; one of their companions who was held as accessory to murder, refused to leave the jail. ——The Republican poll of the Senate shows that they can not get a majority to vote in favor of the repeal of the Sherman Silver act. ——In view of the situation of the Hawaiian affairs, Secretary of State Foster decided not to sail for Europe yesterday, as he had intended, to take part in the Behring sea arbitration. ——In the British House of Commons last week Mr. Saunderson made a vicious attack upon Gladstone and his Irish policy and for a time there was great excitement. ——Everything is quiet at Paris, Tex The people who took part in the torture of Smith are boldly proclaiming their part in the affair. Many persons raked buttons and pieces of bone from the ashes and carried them off as souvenirs. ——In a fire in a trunk factory at Columbus, Ohio, many of the employes had to jump from the windows. One girl, afraid to jump, was burned to death. ——The explosion of natural gas wrecks a house in Anderson, Ind., and several of the occupants were badly injured, one of them fatally. ——The Republican Senatorial caucus has decided in favor of admitting Arizona to Statehood ——During the month of January the cash in the national treasury was decreased $3,000,000 leaving a balance of $26,000,000. ——Secretary of State Foster Thursday had consultations with leading Democratic and Republican Senators and Congressmen on the Hawaiian question. Our Government will not be caught napping and will have vessels ready to sail for Honolulu at short notice. ——Mr. Evans, a commissioned officer of the Queen of Hawaii, who is now at Chicago, gives his views on behalf of the Queen's party as to the annexation of that country and enters fully into the reasons why such annexation is impossible. ——The board of directors of the Davis Monument Asseciation has decided that the remains of ex-President Jefferson Davis shall be interred in Richmond May 30th. ——Four negroes murdered and robbed two men at Richlands, Va. They were captured and lynched. ——The jury has convicted Beatty of complicity in the Homestead poisoning case. ——Mgr. Satolli has ordered Bishop Weggin to re-open the church at Bayonne, N. J. ——The First National bank, of Little Rock, Ark., has closed its doors. Rascality of former officials caused the failure. ——The American Iron and Steel association has published a bulletin of full production of steel ingots and steel rails in the United States. ——John M. Cleghorn, of San Francisco, uncle of the Princess Kaiaulani, of Hawaii, has gone to Washington to lay before the President the claims of his neice to the throne of that country. He had a start of twenty-four hours on the commissioners of the Provisional Government. ——The President has nominated Howell E. Jackson, of Tennessee, to be Justice Lamar's successor. ——In the trial of Charles and William Barringer, at Florence, S. C., for the killing of Thos. R. Talbot, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty. ——The Senate ratified the French extradition treaty after expunging misdemeanors and political offenses ——The boilers of the Planters' cotton compress at Vicksburg, Miss., exploded tearing the compress to pieces. Three dead bodies and seven wounded men have been taken from the wreck. ——The Secretary of the Interior has filed his decision in the matter of land grants to the Mobile and Girard Railroad company. ——On account of a strike of the bakers of Marseilles, the military bakers have to supply the city with bread. ——In discussing the Queen's speech in Parliament a Scotch member said the agricultural products could be shipped to London from the United States cheaper than from Scotland. ——The Anchor foundry of Pittsburg, Pa., has failed with liabilities of $124,000. ——Huntsville, Ala., had a $50,000 fire Friday. ——The Supreme court of Michigan decides the contested election case from the Fifth Congressional district in favor of Belknap, the Republican candidate. ——Governor Carr has made requisition on the Governor of Georgia for A. T. Wright, charged with killing Daniel Smith in Richmond county. ——Frank Blanton, living near Shelby, N. C., was injured by a tree that he was cutting down. He is not expected to live. ——The question as to the Wilmington and Weldon railroad has been settled by the road agreeing to surrender all exemptions and to settle all taxes for the years 1891 and 1892. ——It is thought the Senate Committee on Counties will favorably report the bill for the formation of the county of Scotland. ——The British Minister in Egypt telegraphs the Foreign Office that the condition of affairs in that country may necessitate the landing of all troops who have been sent there. ——The matter of lynchings at the South is brought to the attention of Congress through a petition signed by colored men of the District of Columbia and presented by Senator Hoar. ——The reward for the capture of the man who was burned at Paris, Tex., has been paid to the men who effected his arrest. A telegram has been sent to Paris to "look out for C. Billing, agent for J. C. Ayers, of Lowell, Mass., who says the men who burned Smith are no better than he." ——The Archbishop of Lepanto is to be appointed apostolic delegate to the United State. ——A syndicate has taken $3,000,000 South Carolina bonds. ——A man named Tafford was detected in Knoxville in an attempt to raise a check from $7 to $740. ——The island of Dante was devastated by earthquake shocks last week. A violent thunder storm occurred at the time of the earthquake and many people were so frightened that they have become hopelessly insane. ——In Syracuse, N. Y., six men were run down by a passenger train. Three were killed, one has since died and the other two are seriously injured. ——The Secretary of the Treasury wants $6,800 for the expenses of the troops taking part in the naval parade. ——The new British steamer *Samoa* sailed from New Orleans Saturday with a cargo of cotton and other produce equal in all to 20,200 bales of cotton. It was the largest cargo ever shipped from an American port. ——Mrs. William C. Whitney is very low with heart disease.

Tammany's Platform.

Speaker William Sulzer, as chairman of the Committee on Resolutions of the Tammany Society presented the report of that committee, as follows:

"The Great victory at the last election achieved by the Democratic party emphasized the desire of the people for tariff reform, and their objections to unjust and unnecessary taxation. The attempts of the Republican party during the past four years to force upon the country iniquitous, oppressive and monopolistic legislation has been severely rebuked and condemned by the masses at the ballot box. Never since the organization of our government has a political party resorted to such bold, desperate and undisguised methods nor striven with greater pertinacity to wrest from the people the power of self-government and the establishment of an oligarchy upon its ruins.

"Two years ago the destructive policy of the republican party was condemned by the people, yet with defiance and contempt for their express wish it shamelessly announced as its policy, in the event of its success in the last campaign, a determination to assume despotic control of the governmental affairs of the country. We especially denounce the so-called Sherman Silver bill, which is fraught with evils and dangers from which the people should be delivered at the earliest possible moment; and we declare in favor of its immediate repeal, and in its stead we favor the establishment of legislative assurance that both gold and silver shall be the standard money of the country, and that the dollars' coinage of both shall be of the same intrinsic and exchangeable value.

A VICTORY OF PRINCIPLE.

"The success of the democracy and the election of Grover Cleveland to the Presidency is a victory of courage and fidelity to principle and and uprising of patriotism and civic pride. His integrity, firmness and sound sense, with the patriotism and wisdom of the democratic representatives of the people in the Congress of the United States, gives assurance that business, tranquility and financial confidence will be restored; that the industrial and commercial growth of the country will be enlarged, and its commercial marine will become competitors for the carrying trade of the world; that the principles of free, popular government, based upon individual liberty, will be maintained in its integrity under the Constitution; that sectional hate and race differences will be laid aside forever; that home rule will take the place of centralization, and that honesty and economy in the administration of the government will take the place of the profligacy of expenditure which has characterized the republican administration, and which emptied a rich treasury and piled up new burdens of taxation upon the over burdened labor of the country.

"It is with a deep sense of gratification that we recognize the high standard of administration of the public affairs of this State which has obtained under democratic executives. Economy has been the watchword, opposition to trusts and other unlawful combinations of capital to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens and the reduction of taxation has been its active duty. The fostering of all agencies which contribute to the maintenance of the fullest liberty of person with the most ample protection for the happiness and welfare of the whole people has pre-eminently been accepted as an inviolable obligation.

"The obliteration of sumptuary laws and the placing of power to execute or administer the laws in the hands of irresponsible agencies are interferences with the individual rights of citizens which have been constantly kept in the foreground as among the evils the democracy of this State are pledged to remove.

MURPHY INDORSED.

"On these lines our present wise, honest, dignified and courageous Governor has unqualifiedly placed himself in accord with the people, and we heartily approve of all his efforts and recommendations.

"We approve of the action of the Legislative caucus in deciding in favor of that able and sterling democrat and statesman, Edward Murphy, Jr., for United States Senator. It is a fitting and proper recognition of his unswerving devotion to democratic principles and his long and arduous service in the democratic cause, and especially for his unexampled ability and untiring efforts in the conduct of the last campaign, which made certain the election of Grover Cleveland to the Presidency of the United States. We earnestly urge his selection for Senator by the unanimous vote of the democratic members of the Legislature.

"We point with pride to the administration of our municipal affairs under the late democratic Mayor as one of the wisest, most vigorous and economical in the history of the city.

"We commend the official acts of Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, and we approve of the recommendations contained in his first message."

Mr. Sulzer mounted the stage and made a speech in support of the resolutions. He first returned thanks to the democracy of the city and State of New York, and especially to Mr. Richard Croker, for his elevation to the Speakership of the Assembly, and said he would do everything in his power to show his gratitude. He spoke of the auspicious outlook for the democracy, and said that if under the leadership of Grover Cleveland the party kept its pledges made at Chicago it would go on to victories untold. Mr. Sulzer spoke at length of silver legislation and said that Senator Sherman had been compelled to admit that his bill was a failure three weeks after the distinguished Senator from New York had introduced a bill to repeal the Sherman law.

"Rest assured," said Mr. Sulzer, "that the policy of the national government will meet with the approval of the people and of Tammany Hall. This organization is pledged to support every measure in Congress that will benefit the people and lighten their burdens. The policy of Tammany Hall is the policy of the President elect, and democratic harmony will go out through the length and breadth of the land."

Mr. Sulzer praised Governor Flower, ex-Mayor Grant and Mayor Gilroy, and was cheered when he concluded.

The resolutions were adopted.

Dimensions of the New Cunard Steamers.

In an article in the *Scientific American* of December 31 relative to English-American steamers the dimensions of the new Cunard steamer Campania were given as 700 feet length, 20,000 tons. This was an error. The above are the proposed dimensions for the new White Star steamers. The new Cunard boats Campania and Lucania are 620 feet length, 55 feet 3 inches beam, 43 feet depth, 12,500 tonnage.

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Mr. Cook's Excellent Bill.

When the house assembled Mr. Cook introduced the following resolution in relation to the appointment of an Arbor day:

Resolved by the House of Representatives the Senate concurring:

Section 1. That his excellency, the governor, is requested to set apart, in the spring of each year, a day to be observed and known as Arbor day, and to issue his proclamation recommending that it be observed by the people of the state in the planting of trees, shrubs and vines, in the promotion of forest growth and culture in the endorsement of public and private grounds, places and ways, and in such other efforts and undertakings as shall be in harmony with the general character of a day so established.

Sec. 2. That in order to secure the cooperation of the schools in carrying into effect the purposes and provisions of this resolution it shall be the duty of the state superintendent of public instruction to prepare and issue such circulars of information and instruction as may be necessary to secure the observance of said day by said schools.

Sec. 3. That on said Arbor day appropriate exercises shall be introduced into all the public schools; and it shall be the duty of the county and city superintendent of public instruction and schools to prepare a programme of the exercises proper to be observed on such day in all the schools in their respectative jurisdictions.

Sec. 4. That such day as the governor may designate as Arbor day shall be a public holiday and observed as such, subject to the general laws of the state relating to public holidays.

Senator Vance's Guilford Court House Bill.

Mr. Quay, from the committee on the Library, submitted the following report:

The Committee on the Library, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1429) to provide for the erection of a monument to Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Greene on the battlefield of the battle of Guilford Court House, North Carolina, fought March 15, 1781, and for other purposes, having had the same under consideration, have adopted the following as their report:

The Committee on the Library, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 1704) to provide for the erection to Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Greene on the battlefield of the battle of Guilford Court House, North Carolina March 15, 1781, begs leave to submit the following report:

Gen. Nathaniel Greene accomplished as much to establish the independence of the United States as any military leader in the Revolutionary war, Gen. Washington himself excepted.

He was one of the most confidential friends and advisers of Washington, and the results of his campaigns justified the confidence placed in him.

A citizen of Rhode Island, he was the savior of the Carolinas and Georgia. His name is revered in the whole Union, but especially in the South, where counties and cities and towns bear his honored name. On him were bestowed gifts and bounties as evidence of his greatness in the war and goodness in peace.

The nation will honor itself in honoring this hero, who was the child of the Revolution and its hope in the darkest hour of the nation's history.

In view of the foregoing facts the committee recommend the passage of the bill, with the following amendments:

Strike out in preamble "two or more acres," and insert "one acre."

In third line of first section of bill strike out "fifty" and insert "twenty-five."

Raleigh News and Observer.]

A notable discussion of the bank note currency question has just been held in Philadelphia. Various propositions were submitted by distinguished men. Mr. Hepburn, the comptroller of the currency, in his paper stated the Constitution provides that Congress, must provide all the money that possesses full debt paying power. That will hardly be found in the Constitution, Congress is given the power to coin money, and there its duty under the Constitution stops. It was never contemplated that Congress should ever issue any legal tender paper money. Its mints were to be opened to the free coinage of gold and silver: and the paper currency of the country was not in the scope of its authority.

It is true that bank notes are not and cannot be made a legal tender: but it is also true that no one desires legal tender money, but only such money as is current. National bank notes pass current and are as acceptable in the payment of debts as gold or silver. And so will it be with State bank notes as long as they are current. To maintain them in that position it is only necessary for the public to have confidence in them, and so the problem in regard to the matter is to obtain for them entire public confidence.

One of the propositions looked to the extension of the National banking system: while that advocated by Mr. Harter was to have State banks of issue whose notes should be secured by a deposit of bonds as provided in the several bills already presented in our own assembly. The more the subject is discussed at the North, the better it will be for a speedy settlement of the question, and we wish that the discussion had in Philadelphia could be repeated in every financial centre.

A $300,000 Skating Pond.

New York Press.]

One of the city's richest men, John D. Rockefeller, the Standard oil king, is so fond of the outdoor sport of skating that he has a private skating rink on his property near his residence. The pond is on a vacant lot, 50 by 90 feet, next door to the millionaire's Fifth avenue residence near Fifty-fourth street. The lots on which the pond is located are valued at $300,000. Mr. Rockfeller recently bought 100 pairs of skates for the use of his family and friends on the rink. He is a good skater himself.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Lamar's Great Short Speech.

North Carolinian.]

The death of Justice Lamar has recalled his well known devotion to the Confederacy, and his love for the leader of the lost cause was productive of one of the most dramatic scenes in the history of the Senate. The Mexican pensions bill was under consideration and an amendment pended extending its provisions to all veterans irrespective of their course in the war between the States. It was near adoption. Congress, it was said, could best show its desire to forgive and forget by extending the benefits of the measure to those who had once borne arms against the common country. The amendment was near adoption when Senator Zach Chandler came to his feet with a short speech in which he said that while in the main he agreed to the general tenor of the amendment, yet under its provisions even Jeff Davis would be restored to citizenship. "And," he added, "I am not prepared to go so far as that." Lamar rose. His intense excitement was evident. Between him and Chandler a strong personal antagonism existed. An outburst was expected, and it came.

"Mr. President," said the Mississippian with outstretched finger pointing at his foeman, his tall form trembling with emotion, but his voice bell-like in its clearness and without a quiver in it "when Prometheus lay bound to the rock it was not the king of beasts who availed himself of his distress. It was not any other of the nobler brutes of the fields or birds of the air. It was the vulture, the scavenger of the animal kingdom gluttonning upon carrion, which preyed upon his vitals, knowing that in a defenseless man who could move neither hand nor foot, he had one into whose vitals he could dig his beak."

He sat down amid a stillness so profound that the rustle of a paper sounded harshly. Chandler was deadly pale. Drops of perspiration stood upon his forehead and he clenched the arms of his chair until the strained wood creaked. It was expected that he would reply. Twice he half rose then sank back. He did not reply.

The Method of Packing and Handling Gold.

So such has been written of late about gold exports that the method of shipping the coin may interest those who read about the numerous purchases of gold for Europe. The gold coin is kept in stout canvas bags in the vaults of the Sub-Treasury, each bag containing $5,000. The denominations are kept seperate. When a broker receives an order from Europe for a certain amount of gold coin, he buys it at the Sub-Treasury, paying for it treasury notes, gold certificates or greenbacks. Silver certificates are not taken at the Treasury in exchange for gold.

All the carting of specie or bullion in this city is done by one express firm—J. C. Barkley & Son. Barkley is known to every banker and broker in Wall Street, and it is his proud boast that he never lost a dollar entrusted to his care. While he has drivers and helpers on his wagon to handle the bullion, he or his son is always present to superintend the loading. Then they walk beside the wagon to its destination and see that the load is safely delivered. While the gold is being loaded on the trucks or being taken off several men may always be seen standing close by, apparently watching the men work. They are really watching, and watching, sharp, too, to see that no attempt at robbery is made. They are in Barkley's employ and are all heavily armed.

At the broker's office the coin, still in the canvas bag, is placed in kegs resembling those in which white lead is packed. They are made of stout oak staves and are heavily hooped with them. A keg will hold $50,000 in gold, or 5,000 silver dollars, 315 pounds. The kegs are then loaded on the truck and taken to the steamship dock, generally just a short time before the hour set for the vessel to sail. It is taken on board and placed in the "specie room," a small steel-walled compartment, well down in the hold. There it remains until unloaded on the other side of the ocean. Once the coin is placed in the specie room on the ship Barkley's responsibility ceases.

Painting the World's Fair Buildings.

The painting and decorating of the vast interiors of the great exhibition halls at Chicago is an enormous undertaking. A recent estimate of the area to be covered with paint developed the fact that it would be impossible to set enough men at work with brushes to complete the task in time for the opening of the fair. Mr. Millet, the artist in charge, thereupon contrived a machine for doing the work. It consists of a piece of gas pipe flattened at one end to make a "spray." From this a rubhose connects with an air pump driven by an electric motor, and beyond this is a barrel of paint. The pump sucks paint from the barrel, and the air-jet sprays the paint with force upon the surface to be coated. Four workmen with this machine can accomplish more in a day than a small army of painters could in a week.

Pig-Tail Etiquette.

In China the men take as much pride in their hair as women, and the "pig-tail" is a thing of no little importance. In making the queue the whole head is shaved except a circular patch upon the crown.

The hair from this is braided, and strands of silk are added, which end in a tassel reaching to the heels. In full mourning the black strands are replaced by white ones, and in second mourning by light blue or green.

It is an unpardonable breach of etiquette for an inferior to enter the presence of a superior with his pig-tail wound round his neck or head, and the greatest insult one man can offer another is to pull his pig-tail. It seems very odd to see sailors on ships or in barracks combing each other's long tresses, or coolies at the street corners performing the same friendly office. Custom forbids a man to wear a beard and mustache until he becomes a grand-father.

WRITE to Miss S. A. Tillinghast, 425 N. Bloodworth Street, Raleigh, N. C., for any information you wish about the ELECTROPOISE She can refer you to many of its friends.

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Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.
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Manufacturers of Cotton Warp and Soft Spun Skein Yarns.

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A. A. McKethan, Jr., Prop.,
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POE & CO.,
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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., FEB. 9, 1893.

THE FUTURE OF FAYETTEVILLE.

There are circumstances connected with the condition of Fayetteville since the war which are not commonly taken into account in reckoning by the light of her recent past, her probable future. The public—as well those who had witnessed her ancient high estate as those who, seeing later her comparative desolation, knew thereof only by tradition—for the most part settled into the conviction that the age of Railroads had effectually destroyed her chances of recovery. But, while it is plain that the trade which once sought this market from great distances cannot again be concentrated here, the eyes are blind that do not see that a new source of revenue to the ancient town has been rapidly developing in the past few years. This may not restore to her the eminent position she once held in the State as a commercial, political and fashionable capital, but it will doubtless provide a more secure and enduring prosperity.

At the head of regular steam navigation further inland than any other market within the vast territory that stretches from Petersburg in Virginia to Augusta in Georgia and Westward until the great Apalachian divide is reached, it is easy to understand why Fayetteville should have attracted the accomplished Scottish merchants of whom Donaldson and Jaffray were types, and, in the train of the wealth fixed here by them, a brilliant coterie of gentlemen of learning and fashion. Following those flush times, with some vicissitudes, the town grew in population and a more diffused wealth. But the construction of railroads, each one encroaching upon her monopoly of transportation, began as early as 1853 to restrain a growth which otherwise must have preserved her supremacy among North Carolinian towns. Nevertheless, the increase of wealth and population in the narrowing circle offset somewhat the diminution of territory; and the outbreak of the war found the town eminently prosperous, the wheels of her trade followed still the well worn ruts, and her busy merchants might yet laugh at the threatening steam horse. For, after all, she was even then by the census of 1860 only second of our towns in population; four banks with $1,250,000 capital were required to transact her business; the looms of seven cotton factories in and near her limits furnished occupation and a livelihood to many hundreds of her poor; and her great wholesale warehouses, through whose doors no retail purchaser passed, marked the gauge of her commercial clientele.

But, encircled by hostile railroads, her own forty miles of railway ending in the woods, holding her own by the sheer inertia of a settled and contented trade, is it surprising that when the great catastrophe came in 1865—the vaults of her banks filled only with bonds of the dead Confederacy: her factories burned—is it surprising that this should have meant for her almost ruin? It would have been surprising if any other state of affairs should have ensued than precisely that which did. There can be no question that the peculiar nature of the tenure of her trade and the destruction of the capital which enabled her to force it by wagon across the great railroad highways that surrounded her, prepared her for a more complete prostration and entailed a greater loss in the end than befell any community in the South, Columbia not excepted. That she should decline year after year as the shrunken proportions of her dependent territory more and more manifested themselves and her surplus population had to be gotten rid of, was a natural consequence. But, as the overburdened cast off of their load that they may rise from the dust and again pursue their way, so the ancient town prepared herself to be born again.

Under the renaissance, then, which may be said to have begun in 1883, the old conditions have been completely changed. Great railways diverge from this centre in all directions, and the old Town smiles once more in full release from the shackles of the Past as her enterprising people contemplate their restoration to political manhood under the new Charter.

The eyes of the people of Fayetteville are turned again to the rising sun. Abundant population and wealth are before them.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The fact has just become known that the Rt. Rev. Theodore B. Lyman, of the diocese of North Carolina is to be married to-day at St. Michael's church in Charleston. The Bishop is 79 years of age. The lady to whom he will be joined is Miss Sarah Robertson of Charleston S. C.

* * *

We trust the legislatnre will see their way clear to extending abundant aid to the University, North Carolina's chief jewel, in accordance with the recommendations of Governor Holt and Governor Carr. The people will sustain such action heartily.

* * *

It is intimated that Judge Dick, of the United States district court, will retire and that Justice A. C. Avery, of the State supreme court will be appointed his successor by Mr. Cleveland. The district judge ship pays 5,000 per year and is a life position. These two facts make it a more desirable place than a seat on the supreme bench.

* * *

Judge William Lindsay, is Senator Carlisle's successor. He is regarded says the Wilmington *Messenger* as an unusually strong man, only second to Mr. Carlisle in Kentucky. He is of Virginia birth and is fifty-five years old. He has been on the Circuit and Supreme Court benches of his adopted State. He is one of "the original" Cleveland men. Mr. Carlisle was against Mr. Cleveland, but the latter magnanimously overlooked that and put the great Kentuckian in his Cabinet, and well done.

* * *

Governor Carr, has made the following staff appointments: Inspector General, A. L. Smith; Quartermaster General, E. G. Harrell; Surgeon General, Hubert Haywood; Chief of Engineers, W. G. Lewis; Paymaster General, Julian S. Carr; Inspector General of small arms practice, Benehan Cameron; Judge-Advocate General Thomas W. Strange; Commissary General, Edward R. Englehard; Aids de Camp, J. Bryan Grimes, N. E. Alston, James H. Holt, Jr., and Clement Manly; Military Secretary, Samuel F. Telfair.

* * *

Referring to the recent debate in the Senate on the question of interest the Wilmington *Star* says that "Senator Little, of Anson, struck the kernal of the question when he said he would be willing to vote for the proposed change in the law if it would ensure the people more money at a lower rate of interest than they are paying, but it couldn't do that, for the volume of money cannot be increased by decreasing the rate of interest, a statement so patent on its face that every one ought to see it."

The *Star* further says: "The law of this State as it now stands seems to be about as near the happy mean as there is any probability of getting until State banks are establishen and money becomes more plentiful. With the volume of currency which these banks and the National banks would supply, our people in city and country could get all the money they needed at six per cent. interest and perhaps less."

EDENTON AND THE OLD TIMES.

We yield much of our editorial space to the following interesting letter from a former editor of this paper, our esteemed townsman, George H. Haigh, Esquire.

EDENTON, N. C., Feb'y 7, 1893.

MR. EDITOR:—Thanks for the OBSERVER. To one away from home it comes as a friend to tell tales of interest, and this one contains besides matters of minor, much of special interest—Not only to one but to all well wishers of our town. I mean, as you will at once divine, the Rechartering of our town, and it is gratifying beyond measure to see the large, the very large and decisive majority in its favor. Your *editorial* of Jan'y 26th was a word fitly spoken, it was to the point, made the pathway clear and there could be no mistaking the proper road to take. But the dice is cast and the *people* conquered. They are as they should be, *the rulers*.

In my wanderings to and fro through the State I often see and find things that I think might be of interest to your readers, but I am not given these days to writing for the papers: my hand is out, but to-night I feel that if I tell of some things that have interested me here, perhaps I may interest others. This section of the State is almost, I may say, a sealed book to the majority of North Carolinians; it also looks more to Virginia than North Carolina for its well being. This is a pretty little town situated, as you know, upon the banks of the Albemarle, and it was here that many of the first settlers cast their lot, and among its historic memories stands the old Episcopal Church, St. Paul's. It was the first church erected in North Carolina; it was then a simple edifice, for from the records of the Vestry of 1701, it proves they were not ambitious of great things, for the building contracted for was to be only "25 feet long with posts in the ground, and held to the cellar beam;" it was finished in 1702; in 1709 it was found too small and so badly constructed that the Rev. Mr. Adams, the Rector, says "they commenced to build another which was 40 feet long 24 wide, and 14 feet high." The Records do not show that it was ever finished. The present church was finished in 1735, and is a very comfortable building. It is built of brick brought from England, but age made its marks of decay upon it, and its present beauty and attractiveness is due to the charitable hand of Mr. Josiah Collins, a name once well known throughout North Carolina. In the last century the church endured many trials and encountered many difficulties; the Rectors found the privations so great, and the difficulties of effecting any good among the rude and uncultivated of this wild country so unsatisfactory that one by one (and there were nine up to the Revolution) they returned to their mother country. The last, the Rev. Mr. Earle was of a more self-sacrificing nature, and he remained, notwithstanding all the privations and hardships of this new and unsettled region. He is reported as a faithful minister, became also a successful farmer, and a very successful fisherman. It was while he was Rector that the church became so dilapidated, and his flock few in numbers, and if tradition be true there were some not given to reverence, for it is said that on one Sunday morning when he came to preach he found posted on the church door the following doggerel:

"A half built church"
"A broken down steeple"
"A Herring snehing parson"
"And d—d set of people,"

Perhaps I had better left this out, but it gives an idea of the thoughts of some of the men of those days.

The silver *chalice* and *paten* now in use were presented to the church by Col. Edward Mosely, "for *ye* use of *ye* church in Edenton," in the year 1725.

The records of the vestry show that on the 19th of June, 1776, the vestrymen of St. Paul's issued their Declaration of Independence. It is a bold, manly declaration against the right of Great Britain to impose taxes or regulate the policy of the colonies. When we remember that the church was dependent for its support from the crown, and that royal authority was then supreme, we cannot help admiring the boldness of the act. It was the boldest treason. Through the kindness of Dr. Richard Dillard, an eminent physician of Edenton, I have had the pleasure of reading an article in the "Magazine of American History," from his pen on "The Historic Tea Party of Edenton, 1774." I gather from it a fact of history, perhaps well known to your readers, but which had escaped me. It may be a small thing, but it shows the spirit of the times that preceded the Revolution. I believe the incident is recorded in Wheeler's History. It is that on October 25th, 1774, fifty-one ladies of Edenton assembled at the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth King and not having the fear of the *king* before their eyes, did then and there pass resolutions that they would not conform "to that Pernicious Custom of Drinking Tea, or that the aforesaid Ladys would not promote ye wear of any manufacture from England, until the tax was repealed." Women are bolder than men in standing up for their rights, and have ever been important factors in all great moral and political reforms. I might here bring to your memory the bravery and noble bearing of our women in the late war between the States.

"St. Paul's" occupies the centre of a large square, and is built with its chancel to the east without regard to the streets, which run nearly north and south. In the enclosure are the graves of many distinguished men, whose names are or ought to be kept alive, for they played a conspicuous part in making the history of the State. The old (original) bell of the church was given to the Confederacy and did its part in the fight for liberty. There are many old buildings here, among them the court-house, which fronts the bay—it is not particularly attractive either externally or internally. Its court-room is on the first floor with the doors opening to the street. Above the judge's chair there is a tablet in memory of the Honorable Judges of Edenton—Christopher Gale, James Iredell, Sr., James Iredell, Jr., Augustus Moore, Robt. B. Heath, Thos. C. Manning, Edward W. Jones, William A. Moore and Henry A. Gilliam. The court-house was (*they say*) built in 1731 of brick from the mother country.

On Sunday afternoon with a gentleman of Edenton I walked over to see "Hayes," the old family residence of Gov. Johnston, which was built in 1801. It is a beautiful place, and as you approach it through its long avenue you cannot help feeling that you are approaching some old English mansion, the grounds are beautiful and well kept, and the view of the bay at its rear is picturesque indeed. I did not enter although I had a letter of introduction to the present proprietor and owner, Mr. John G. Wood—but I learned that the library was am gnificent one, and that the walls were adorned with the portraits of many of the distinguished men of the past, and that the seeker after historical lore could find hours of true enjoyment there. "Hayes," after the death of Gov. Samuel Johnston, was for years, until 1865, the residence of Mr. James C. Johnston, a gentleman of the "old school," one of the richest of planters and fishermen of eastern North Carolina. He is said to have owned over a dozen plantations and several fisheries and nearly 2,500 slaves. His home was known far and wide for its hospitality, and many shared it in the days before the war. It is still in the possession of an elegant gentleman, Mr. John G. Wood.

The old family cemetery is too a place of interest, for I saw the tomb of Sam'l Johnston, the builder of "Hayes." He was Governor of North Carolina, Senator, Judge of the Superior Court, and was president of the Convention at Fayetteville that on the 22d November, 1789, ratified the Constitution of the U. S.; of James Iredell, Sr., Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. S.; and of James Iredell, Jr., Judge of the Supreme Court of N. C. and Governor of N. C.; and I learned, but there is no slab to mark the place, that the remains of Senator Wilson, the first Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, also member of the Continental Congress from 1775 to 1887, lie buried here. The story goes that Senator Wilson, after his term expired, was imprisoned for debt, (a very common thing in days gone by,) and sought refuge at the house of his friend, Gov. Samuel Johnston, and died there—and I have been shown a copy of the "Harrisburg Daily," of late date, which says that an appropriation of $10,000 had been made to erect a monument to Senator Wilson in Independence Square opposite the City Hall; thus after many years the good deeds of men are honored.

Near here too, just across Edenton Bay, is the grave of Stephen Cabarras; it is near his old homestead "Pembroke;" his name is honored by one of the counties of the State, but do many know why? Oh what a disgrace to the State that it has no one who will devote himself to the task of writing its history; but what a task to do it well?

I have spun this out to far greater length than I intended, but I have not told one half I might, but I'll not tire you or waste the time of your readers. So, adieu. H.

For the Observer.

Cloud Golering.

AN ESSAY BY DUNCAN ROSE.

Perhaps there are very few persons who have not at some time amused themselves by watching the dust particles flickering in a sun beam as it crossed a darkened room. It is a favorite amusement of those who are confined to their rooms by sickness, and the tedium of many a weary hour has been lightened for the invalid by the curious antics and exquisite play of prismatic colors of these "motes that people the sunbeam." But not until late years has it been understood what an important part these dust-particles have to perform in the economy of nature. When examined under the microscope they show not only inorganic forms—the minute debris of substances that never had life—but organic and living forms, and it has become apparent that the air we breathe is literally alive. And not only that, but many facts, such as the spread of epidemic diseases through the air, show that our atmosphere is inhibited by millions of small, organic, living beings, too minute in extension to be visible under the microscope, but nevertheless having an actual, real existence.

But the reader will say what has all this to do with the subject of this essay—the coloring of the clouds?

The answer is that all the gorgeous hues of the western clouds and skies when the sun sets "glorious with crimson and gold," and all the "harbingers of Aurora"—"rosy fingered morn"—are mainly but the painting and penciling of these dust-particles that dance in the sun-beam of the invalids' chamber. At first sight this statement seems incredible, but the proof is simple.

When the light of the sun or any white light containing the prismatic colors, shines through the condensed vapor of water,—*i. e.* fog or cloud—which is composed of liquid, transparent particles, the light retains its white color except in certain cases when it is diffracted, which will be noticed hereafter. But when such white light shines through a stratum of dust which is composed of solid, opaque particles, it assumes a yellow, orange; or red hue, in proportion to the density of the dust, because the light from the red end of the spectrum has greater power of penetrating the intervals between the dust-particles than that from the the violet end. The sun, when looked at through smoke, appears of a deep red color, smoke being nothing but carbon-dust, composed of solid particles, through whose intervals the red rays have greater power of penetration. The color of the atmosphere itself is blue, because it reflects more of that light than of the other rays of the spectrum. This blue color of the sky being due to the reflection of the blue rays by the air itself, the purer the air, *i. e.* the less dust, or cloud there is in it, the more decided is the blue tint, and the more transparent is the air. Just before rain begins to fall the transparency of the air suddenly decreases, because the invisible vapor thus assumes the liquid vesicular and visible form, and shuts out the reflected blue light of the air, and this decrease in transparency is the cause of the sudden greyness which then seems to cover the whole landscape.

The ordinary color of condensed steam, fog or cloud, which in fact are all one, is white—which means that they reflect all the colors of the spectrum with equal facility.

When the clouds are viewed from a balloon, the aeronaut being above them, and the sun overhead, they are always snow white. If these four facts are kept in mind—1st. The sun's light transmitted through dust is more or less red, according to the density of the dust; 2d. The sun's light shining through fog or cloud is generally white, or greyish. 3rd. The color of the air itself is azure, in proportion to its purity; and 4th. Clouds reflect all kinds of light with equal facility—there will be no difficulty in arriving at a proper understanding as to the methods of that great artist Nature, who, with the skies for her canvass, the sun for her pigments, and dust-motes for her paint-brush, draws her pictures which mortal artists in vain attempt to copy.

It is impossible to ascertain the height of this invisible dust-stratum, which, suspended in the air, covers the whole earth from pole to pole. It varies with the state of the atmosphere, and increases in density as we ascend from the surface of the earth. At certain seasons of the year, as during "Indian Summer," it is more dense than at other times. During the year 1783 there was so much smoke—carbon-dust—in the air that for months the sun was of a dull red or coppery hue. This haze or smoke was supposed to be due to the tremendous volcanic eruption in Iceland which occurred in that year. As the dust-stratum suspended in the air lies parallel with the earth's surface, the midday sun shines through it perpendicularly, and for that reason the sun's light does not then, at ordinary times, meet with sufficient obstruction to cause absorption of the rays proceeding from the violet end of the spectrum, and so the light is white or nearly so. But as the sun approaches the horizon, its light, before it can reach us, has to pass through more and more of the dust stratum, and, meeting with more and more resistance, changes gradually from yellow to orange, then red, and finally to the deepest red tinge of sunset, because then all the rays, save the red ones, have been cut-off by the dust particles. The varying density of the dust-stratum and the varying depth of it through which the sun's light has to pass give to Nature all the colors of the rainbow with which to paint the clouds. These absolutely perfect color combinations, with the shadows cast by the earth and the clouds themselves and the ever changing and infinitely varying panorama of cloud-forms are the materials out of which are constructed these masterpieces of Nature's studio.

At or near midday the cloud colors, ordinarily, are white or nearly so on one side, changing to a blush or purplish tint on the opposite side, depending upon the relative position of the sun, the cloud, and the observer, and the density of the cloud. The white side tinged with yellow receives its illumination directly from the sun; the opposite side, being in shadow, is lighted by reflection from the atmosphere and therefore has the bluish tint. Its apparent coloring depends entirely upon its relative position. Sometimes we can see the illuminated side only; sometimes only the part in shadow; and at other times the dark portion with the illuminated edge—the "silver lining." The angry blackness of the lower side of a storm-cloud is due to the deep shadow into which it is thrown. In truth, no mountain scenery can afford a grander view than one of these immense cumulus clouds its dark base seemingly resting upon the horizon, its giant bulk rising, "Ossa piled upon Pelion," until its top may be four perpendicular miles above the earth's surface, its sloping flanks seamed with dark and fathomless canons, its dizzy precipices gleaming in the white sunlight, with here and there—

"A towered citadel, a pendant rock,
A forked mountain or blue promontory
With trees upon it that nod unto the world,
And mock our eyes with air."

Indeed, we can never estimate the view at its true value because it is so familiar.

As sunset approaches the clouds of the western sky grow more and more yellow and red, while in the east a purplish tint gradually creeps up from the horizon—the latter being due to the reflection of those rays of the sun which pass through the air in a horizontal direction. As the sun descends, the sunset glow deepens, and the purplish zone ascends toward the zenith.

After the sun sinks below the horizon, there appears in the eastern sky, under the purple zone, a dark-blue segment of a circle known as the "twilight curve," which is caused by the conical shadow of the earth thrown upon the sky. Sometimes between the yellow and purple zones there is seen a greenish band, which is the result of the mixing of these colors. In the order named, the red, orange, yellow, green and purple zones with the dark-blue segment follow one another after the sun across the sky, and each gone disappears in turn, until, when twilight ceases, the "twilight-curve" covers the whole heavens.

The phenomena of sunrise are almost identical with those of sunset, except that they succeed one another in reverse order. As every evening and every morning varies from every other evening and morning in its atmospheric state, so every sunset and sunrise must differ from every other sunset and sunrise, and, because the clouds, according to their different altitudes, may assume any of the rain-bow colors by simply transmitting the sunlight as they receive it, we have that infinite variety in cloud-painting which is so pleasing to us.

But the cloud shadows also perform a very important part in the making up of these sunrise and sunset pictures, particularly when the atmosphere is very smoky or hazy. The beautiful phenomenon known as the "sun's drawing up water," *i. e.* the peculiar fan shaped arrangement of dark and bright bands, the sun being at the apex of the fan, and the bands appearing to radiate from it downwards, is simply the projection upon the hazy sky of parallel cloud shadows with the illuminated haze between.

In conclusion it may be well to remember that the phenomena of cloud coloring as they have been thus depicted and explained, should not be confounded with those beautifully colored concentric rings about and opposite the sun known as coronæ, halos, rainbows, &c. These colors, properly speaking, do not belong to the clouds themselves, but are only sunlight diffracted *i. e.* seperated into its prismatic parts in its passage between and through the cloud particles and raindrops and visually projected by us upon the clouds; but their brilliancy adds wonderful beauty to the cloud landscape and to the glories of the sky when—

"The weary sun doth make a golden set,
And, by the bright track of his fiery car,
Gives token of a goodly day to-morrow."
—*Richard* III. 3.

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THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Reported by our Special Correspondent.]

RALEIGH, Feb'y 7, 1893.

MR. EDITOR:—In the Senate, the Newsom-Stack contested-seat case has resulted in Mr. Stack's retaining his seat. The last week has been a week of important committee work—committees visiting the State institutions at Goldsboro, Morganton, Chapel Hill, &c. There have been absent, consequently, a good many of the best legislators; and although the work of the Assembly has been going on in their absence, nearly every important measure that has been reached on the calendar, has, on motion of some member, been postponed. The Homestead bill is one of these—postponed until next Friday. Some of the important bills that have passed in either branch are as follows: Bill to amend the Moore Co. Ry. Co. making its capital stock $30,000, to pay judges and canvassers of elections in Cabarrus and Stanly counties; to allow fast through mail trains on our lines with very few stopping places with the provision that at least one passenger train shall run on such line each way daily, and the running of passenger trains on Sunday shall not be interferred with by this act. This bill was recommended by the R. R. Com'rs. Bill incorporating the People's Bank of Kinston, N. C.—Capital stock $25,000—maximum $200,000; to cut off from Richmond County a county to be named Scotland; a bill appropriating $4,000 for repairing and furnishing the executive mansion; to authorize the Wilmington Light Infantry to issue bonds to purchase an armory, &c.; bill to allow a jury in cases relating to condemning lands for railroad purposes, to pass not only upon questions of fact but to assess the damages also. This is a very just act, as the clerk of the court before had the power to hurt the railroad or to confiscate, so to speak, the land of a man through which the road was to run, according to his inclination for or against such parties, by appointing men in sympathy with his views to assess such damages. We are glad this is now altered. A bill, after being discussed at length, which allows a creditor to have relief as against the homestead of the debtor (where such is less than $1,000) by bringing action against him in the lifetime of those who can be his witnesses; instead of being compelled to wait as the law now stands, until such parties are dead. This will prevent fraudulent conveyances of the homestead. An additional clause for divorce has been added—so that after a divorce *mensa et thoro*, if the wife has no knowledge of the whereabouts of her husband for three years, she has ground for a complete divorce. Another *dog* bill has been introduced in the House—taxing them 25c. Mr. Vance, of Buncombe, went into a fine discussion as to the benefits of the sheep husbandry to our people, and the great evil of the common cur in retarding the development of such industry. The eye of the Assembly was opened wide at the startling statement that there are in the State 423,000 dogs and only 381,000 sheep—dogs 42,000 majority! In discussing such questions, our legislators are afraid to deal harshly with the *curs*, as they are afraid of a *bite* when they return home! Dialogues are frequently heard ending in the exclamation: "If you vote for that bill, you'll never see Raleigh again!" The bill, after careful han lling, was on motion of some prudent member, re-referred to the committee! A committee of three members of the House has been appointed to investigate for that branch the question of collecting the back taxes of the W. & W. R. R. in the city of Wilmington. Showing how the 3rd party-ites stand, when the vote was taken a few days ago on the bill to allow the people of Stokes county to vote on the question of county government, every democrat voted against the bill, while every 3rd-partyite voted with the republicans *for it*. Bill authorizing the commissioners of Harnett county to sell the poor-house has passed 3rd reading.

A very just and important bill has failed: to appropriate $2,500 for the construction of a vault in the capital for the treasury department. It was stated in the discussion that the State's safe in the Capital at present can be entered by an expert within an hour; that we have on hand in the treasury over one and a half million dollars in bonds besides receipts in large amounts which have to be kept in this insecure place in the Capital building or in banks of the city. Besides being best for the State to have a safe place of its own to deposit its money, bonds, receipts and other valuable papers, there is insecurity even in our safest banks. We are sorry the bill failed.

Since our last letter another bill concerning agricultural statistics has shared the fate of its predecessor, and been irrevocably fixed to the table, by the tabling of a motion to reconsider. Last week a bill passed both branches of the Assembly appropriating $500 per year to the Guilford Battle Ground. There was a clerical error in the bill, by which the act would authorize a larger sum than was understood by the Assembly to be asked. On Saturday last a bill went hurriedly through both branches reducing the appropriation, so that the Battle Ground can draw only $500 up the 2nd of Feb'y 1895. On Monday (yesterday) Judge Schenck was in the Capitol, and a long communication from him was read to each branch of the Assembly, showing how the error was either clerical, or made inadvertently by him in drawing the bill very rapidly, having had no time to look over it as he had immediately handed it to a Senator to introduce, and had not seen it since. The statement was referred to the committee on Education who made a report to the Senate and House respectively, exonerating Judge Schenck from any intention to deceive the General Assembly. The report of the committee was adopted unanimously by its respective branch is. We think, after the statement made by Judge Schenck and the action of the Assembly endorsing it, another appropriation bill will be passed before the Assembly adjourns, giving the Guilford Battle Ground at least $500 per year—such a small sum, such a noble cause!

The bill appropriating $40,000 for the display of North Carolina's products at the World's Fair, has just failed to pass by a vote of 48 to 34. This is greatly to be deplored.

The most important bills and resolutions introduced since our last are as follows: Resolution against the opening the World's Fair on Sundays; prohibiting the issue of non-transferable tickets or script in Durham county; to equalize license taxes; for the relief of J. B. Smith, sheriff of Cumberland county; to establish a State motto; concerning weights and measures, changing the weight of a bushel of sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes, to 60 lbs., that of onions to 57 lbs.; to repeal the tax on marriage license; to regulate the erection of barbed wire fences along public highways; to pay W. D. Shaw his expenses incurred in the contest for a seat in the House; to repeal chap. 270, laws of 1891, relative to selling cigarettes to minors; bill to confirm and enlarge the powers of the Wilmington Homestead and Loan Association, giving it banking powers; to incorporate the Citizens' Saving Bank of Wilmington; to provide fire escapes in hotels and lodging houses; bill to amend chap. 43 private laws of 1891, relating to the bank of Commerce of Fayetteville changing its name to the Bank of Cumberland; to establish certain holidays in North Carolina; to provide for the re-allotment of Homesteads; to equalize the tax on mortgaged property; to incorporate the Wm. L. Saunders Historical Society; to make it unlawful for live stock to run at large in certain portions of Cumberland county; also by Mr. Cook, to incorporate the city of Fayetteville, and authorize the bank to commence business when $25,000 of the capital stock shall have been paid in instead of $100,000 as is now required.

The General Assembly has been entertained most delightfully by two musical entertainments given for its benefit—one by Peace Institute, the other by St. Mary's. The society circles of the city have been gay with afternoon and evening teas, dances, &c. The city talent will give us "La Mascotte" on Friday night.

Mr. Cook is conspicuous on the floor of the House introducing good bills and amendments, and joining with ability in the discussions upon other bills. Mr. Thagard is regular and safe in his legislative work; while Mr. McLauchlin is heard with strict attention by the Senate. His endorsement adds weight to a bill.

S. S. J.

Reflections on the Recent Dead.

Col. Green in Wilmington Messenger.

Probably the necrology of no people in any age presents such an illustrious quartette of conspicuous actors quitting life's fitful stage, within such brief space, as does that of our own country for the past ten or fifteen days. Brooks, Lamar, Blaine, Butler. Gifted they were in inherent intellectual acumen and high culture none can gainsay. Each had high goal in view and under the spur of ambition common to such natures strove to reach it. It was not a common goal, nor was the limitation of means to reach common to all. Eminence and successive upward outreach was doubtless the coincident instinct of each. Mediocrity to men of their mental mould had been their bane; herding with the herd in the realm of thought unfellowship.

Comparison to this point holds good; beyond, as between two and two contrast enters. In the preacher and the judge, good men everywhere were proud to claim a kindred bond of brotherhood, for in straightforwardness of life, simplicity of character, broad charity and unselfishness of aim, combined with lofty thought and thrilling power of expression, they were recognized exponents and high exemplars. In their walk of life they followed the shortest path between two points as defined by geometry, deviating neither to the right or left.

Professional emolument found each unsought. Mere accumulation was beyond the capacity of either, because above or beneath their appreciation. The successful votary of wealth must give his entire mind, time and thought to its pursuit, and these had other things and far grander in contemplation.

Living in a venal and self-seeking age, they stand as type respondent to the poet's prayer:

"God give us men! A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinion and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie."

Gauged by that standard it grieves to say, that neither of the others comes up to requirement. Unless most wofully belied, they were not of that breed of MEN. But the purpose is foreign to mate them together. There are many gradations in moral descent, and the great party leader does not touch the bottom. As little did he rise to the plane of level, that "a time like this demands." He was too much the slave of "that sin by which angels fell," to reach the full stature of true manhood. In him it was not a healthy or well balanced "ambition," for in its outgrasp "the rule of right" was pushed aside, and, rare combination in a son of genius, it was yoked to base avarice.

Honest ambition is a Godlike attribute, and the world can pardon even a slight suspicion of vanity to shine in the possessor. It is slow to forgive the would be ruler if it sees in him the over anxious moneygetter. "The great Marlborough, little Jack Churchill," worshipped power, and history has condoned that offence; but not even Blenhiem and Ramillies has saved his name from smirch, owing to his sordid and insatiate greed of gold. Fox and Webster are more indulgently regarded, even though oft hard put to for a guinea.

Thus much in bar of upper gradation. Mr. Blaine was not a Phillips Brooks or Lucius Lamar. On the downward scale, neither was he a Ben Butler. He could not have written the famous or rather eternally infamous order No 10 (?) and done other dirty, kindred work whilst in command of the helpless city, such as was done by the other and by which he gained the horrible soubriquet that he carried to his grave. Had Mr. Blaine been a man of war in time of war, he could not have earned the reputation of a malefactor and the brand of outlaw placed upon the frontlet of the other by a high-toned and chivalrie foeman. Gen. Butler was one of three out of some three million, who carried the stigma of outlawry by order of the Confederate President.

Some may say that the corrosive touch of time should obliterate that ugly mark, which at the time the civilized world approved, or make us slow to remark upon it. The same argument for sponging off a well earned epithit, applies no less to Nero the tyrant, Caligula the monster, Charles the cruel, and Alva the the infamous, Not so, with an eye to posterity.

"The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft interred with their bones;
So let it be with Cæsar."

In lame imitation of the great Plutarch, who was wont to run parallel or divergent lines between his contemporary heroes, we have taken these four conspicious characters, whose lamp of life went out together, "to point a moral or adorn a tale." If it may stimulate some ingenious youth to emulate the good and shun the bad, the work is not missent.

To summarize, two of them, according to the lights before us, were actuated by holy purpose and lofty aim to subordinate oneself to the amelioration of mankind. The third, we are fain to believe, was likewise so imbued at bottom, but lacked stability of resolve when "Self the wavering balence shook." The fourth and last has been sufficiently outlined. "The world was his oyster," and all the worse for the oyster. "Rule or ruin" seemed in him an inherent principle, his will and pleasure his rule of action. Self reliance was his in a supreme degree, and it is an essential constituent of heroes when curbed by reason and regard for the rights of others. Of his sort, we opine it was Byron that wrote:

"One breast laid open were a school
Which would untoach mankind the lust to
Shine or rule."

Assessed Value.

The Manufacturer's Record in an article on "Assessed Value of Property" says:

In the South during the year 1892 some notable changes were made in values by the assessments of that year. There are ten out of the fourteen States showing a total increase over the assessment of 1891 of $89,144,853. West Virginia leades the ten with an increase of nearly $20,000,000; Georgia is a close second with $18,783879. The others are as follows: Tennessee, $11,929,538; Kentucky, $10,417606; Virginia, $9,564,894; Arkansas, $7,250,000; Maryland, $5,134,451; North Carolina, $5,134,394; South Carolina 608,558 and Texas $326,317. The decrease in the remaining four States, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi, aggregate $22,765,016. The net increase is therefore $66,339,807."

Warming up to the Work.

We are getting nicely warmed up in our work of supplying all the accessories of a comfortable home at prices which place them within reach of all.

No better value was ever offered to the people than "PERFECTION" FLOUR at $5.50 per barrel. It is not only the *best* Flour sold, but the *cheapest* as well. Hundreds now use it. Everybody should. Then our line of

Fancy and Family Groceries.

No Finer Stock was ever shown here.

All standard quality goods, fresh and attractive. We invite all to come and inspect for themselves.

We continue to make a special feature of the jobbing trade, and are offering all goods carried by us at prices so low as to incur the displeasure of competitors, but winning the grateful remembrance of the buyer.

Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.,
78 PERSON STREET,
CORNER STORE OPPOSITE SEDBERRY'S.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 2, 1893.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
—AND DEALERS IN—
Fertilizers, Wagons and Carts.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR SPRING STOCK OF

Fertilizer and Composting Chemicals.

We will sell our old brands and add some new brands to our list. In addition to

Gibbs & Co.'s High Grade Ammoniated Phosphate, Old Dominion Guano, Farmers' Friend Chemicals, Acid Phosphate and German Kanite we have added Lister's Celebrated Blend and Bone Cotton Guano.

If there is any one who has not used our

ALBEMARLE FLOUR,

do not deprive yourself this comfort any longer, there is no flour better, *and is always the same*, and cheap enough. Our "GOLDEN SHEAF" BRAND is not quite so fancy, but is a splendid flour for general use, very nutritious and is reliable. No flour ever run more uniform.

We will receive next week a fresh car load of "OLD HICKORY" WAGONS and CARTS including all sizes and styles. Everybody knows that there is nothing on wheels more reliable than the Old Hickory.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 19, 1893.

Sore Throat
Lameness
Sore Eyes
Soreness
Catarrh
Bruises
Burns
Cuts
Piles
Female Complaints
Rheumatism

USE POND'S EXTRACT

AND ALL

Inflammation

Sold only in our own bottles. All druggists.
POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N.Y.

POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT.

It's remarkable specific action upon the affected parts gives it supreme control over *Piles*, however severe.

Also for *Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Salt Rheum &c.* Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50c. Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N. Y.

—THE—
Bank : of : Fayetteville,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Does - a - General - Banking - Business,
RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,
Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,
AT REASONABLE CHARGES,
and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.

☞ No deposits received on interest.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Pres.,
H. W. LILLY, Vice Pres.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
Fayetteville, N. C.

The Great Dyspepsia remedy
OTTERBURN LITHIA WATER—40 cents per gallon at King Bro.'s.

To the Ladies!

We have just received a beautiful line of

Imported Crepe and Tissue Papers
IN FIFTY SHADES,

We will send to any lady sending us her address an 80-page book on Art and Decoration in Tissue paper, illustrating the many artistic uses of Crepe and Tissue paner, with full directions for making all kinds of decorative articles and paper flowers.

Very respectfully,
A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.
Oct. 20, 1892—tf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. P. HIGHSMITH, M. D.
DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,
Office N. E. Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
11—10—92

S. H. MacRAE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.
10—6, 92—tf

ED. R. McKETHAN,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
☞ Office in Sheriff's building.
10—6, 92—6m

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
OFFICE:
North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1890. tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....FEBRUARY 9, 1893.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance).....1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editors of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

We acknowledge receipts of valuable legislative documents from Representative Cook.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

McNEILL & Co.—Insurance.
H. I. McDUFFIE—General Insurance Agency
WARREN PRIOR & SON—Stock Replete.
JOHN F. DIVINE—Change of Schedule—4th page.
THE RIPANS CHEMICAL Co.—Ripans Tabules.
CHAS. GLOVER—Valuable Town Property at Auction.

Read Mr. Duncan Rose's interesting communication, elsewhere printed.

Dr. D. S. Harmon, Russian optician and inventor, arrived yesterday and is at the LaFayette Hotel.

Religious Notice.

Rev. J. C. Kennedy, the blind preacher, will preach at McPherson Church, Sabbath, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock.

Rebuilding.

The ruins of the recent conflagration are no more, and workmen are hard at work on handsome new buildings in their stead.

A Big Porker.

The champion heavy weight hog, raised by Mr. Sanders of this county, was butchered by Mr. Jno. Garrason this week. Its weight was 800 lbs.

The Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, represented here by Mr. John Underwood, has adjusted and paid all losses in the great fire here, the 30th day of November last.

Cards have been issued announcing the marriage of Miss Jennie Rose, daughter of Hon. Geo. M. Rose, to Mr. B. A. Morgan, of Greenville, S. C., at the Presbyterian Church next Tuesday evening at 8:30 o'clock.

We are glad to know that the Campbellton school, has been reopened under the tutorship of Mr. E. M. Waddill. Mr. Waddill's reputation as a teacher is well known in this county, and we predict a profitable session for the school.

Complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Broadfoot, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Williams will give a reception to Mr. Andrew Broadfoot and his charming bride at their residence this evening. To-morrow night the Old State German Club give a swell german in honor of the happy pair.

Capt. Emmet Kyle.

In our last week's account of the charter Petition, omission was made to include the name of Capt. Emmet Kyle with Messrs. Kennedy, Ray, Horne and Chas. Haigh, as members of the Board abstaining from opposition to the Charter movement.

School of Penmanship.

Prof. W. L. Smith's instructions in penmanship to his first class were concluded last week, and the decision of the committee selected to award prizes for the most decided improvement, was that Master N. J. McBuie is entitled to the prize in the night class, and Master Jno. S. Lyon to that of the afternoon class. Prof. Smith will begin instructions to new classes today in Miss Matthews' private school room. The afternoon class will attend at 3 o'clock. The night class at 7:30.

Leader Novitzky.

In our account last week of the charming and successful concert which was given under Mrs. Bidgood's patronage and management, we omitted, by inadvertence, to refer to the fact that the orchestra was led by Mr. Novitzky. We have often had occasion to refer to this gentleman's exceptionally high musical gifts, and the music of his orchestra on this occasion showed the same careful labor of preparation which Mr. Novitzky has the genius to know is the inexorable condition of excellence.

The negro who stole a bale of cotton from Major Wooten of Laurinburg some time ago and sold it to the Bluff Mills Man'fg Co. was captured yesterday. Major Wooten left another bale in the same place that the first one was stolen from, thereupon the negro took that one too and carted it to Bluff Mills where he was recognized by Mr. Holmes the superintendent, who insisted on giving him an order on the office in this city, and gave him a note which stated that the bearer was the thief who stole Major Wooten's cotton and to have him arrested. The negro brought the note to this city and was promptly arrested.

Fayetteville's Prospects.

We know of no town in North Carolina progressing more rapidly than Fayetteville. The comments of strangers are certainly encouraging. They all say the rapidly increasing prosperity of the town is very apparent. This is not a good crop year, yet our merchants are bright and in good spirits. The streets present a busy appearance. New buildings are going up all about, especially in the suburbs of the town. Our manufacturing establishments are always busy. Everybody seems to be moving; and a very important evidence of the condition of affairs here is to be noted in the fact that we have no street-loafers among our young men. Such signs of progress and of business health are indeed gratifying.

Death of Mr. Worth.

We are pained to learn (just as we go to press,) of the death of Mr. J. A. Worth, which occurred at half past six o'clock last evening, at his residence on Haymount.

Joseph Addison Worth was the youngest of five brothers, all of whom became prominent in political or business life in this State. Messrs. T. C. and B. G. Worth were for many years leading merchant of Wilmington. Mr. B. G. Worth continuing the business there. Jonathan Worth became Governor of North Carolina after the war; and Dr. J. W. Worth for many years the honored Treasurer of the State.

Mr. J. A. Worth removed to this city from his native county of Randolph about 18[illegible], and became one of our foremost merchants and steamboat owners. He was a man of strong character, and for many years was one of the leading citizens of Fayetteville. For some year past, he has been an invalid, and for some two weeks past has been confined to his house by an attack of pneumonia. He was reading his newspaper shortly before his death. After his sturdy fashion, he had refused to keep his bed. Laying aside his paper, he walked across the room, took his seat in a chair, and almost immediately expired.

He was in his 74th year. He leaves a widow, who was Miss Walker, of Guilford and seven children, Mrs. Duncan O'Hanlon, Capt. Albert Worth, Mrs. N. A. Sinclair, Mrs. Wm. Overman, Mrs. Moody, Mr. S. G. Worth and Mr. John Worth.

Mr. Worth was greatly honored and respected in this community, where his loss will be severely felt, and was well known throughout the State.

COMMISSIONERS MEETING.

Lamented Death of Mr. W. J. Buie.

The Board of Commissioners of Cumberland County met in the Court House on Monday, Feb'y 6th, and after the adoption of resolutions, out of respect to the memory of their late chairman, W. J. Buie, whose death occurred on Saturday the 4th inst., adjourned until Tuesday. The preamble and resolutions are as follows:

WHEREAS, God in His providence has removed from hence our worthy chairman, who has served our board and the people of Cumberland County so well and faithfully, and whereas, it is right and proper that this board express its deep regret and the great loss it has sustained, therefore be it resolved

1. That in the death of W. J. BUIE the County of Cumberland has lost a true and tried public servant, the Board of County Commissioners a wise and able chairman, his family a true and devoted husband and father.

2. That in respect to his memory and his faithful service to the County of Cumberland the Board do now adjourn.

3. That a copy of these resolutions be sent the family of the deceased, and furnished the newspapers of the county for publication.

4. That a page be set apart in the records of this Board, and the name of W. J. Buie, Esq., be enscribed thereon, and this paper be spread upon the records of the minutes of the Board.

On Tuesday morning at 10 A. M., Board met as per adjournment with J. M. Lamb in the chair, present G. W. Graham and G. A. McDonald. The minutes of last meeting read and approved. Mr. G. A. Graham was appointed constable of Rockfish township to fill vacancy because of the failure of the duly elected constable, J. T. McDonald to qualify.

Mr. J. Hector Smith was duly sworn as county surveyor.

Matters of repairs of bridges over Mountain Creek and Mile Branch referred to G. W. Graham.

Mr. J. B. Troy, treasurer made reports for December and January, which were examined and ordered filed.

New Court House for Cumberland.

Pursuant to call a joint meeting of Commissioners and Magistrates of Cumberland county met in the Court House on Monday to consider bids for the construction of vaults in the present court House for the preservation of the county's records. As an amendment to resolutions providing for the construction of vaults the following preamble and resolutions were introduced and adopted:

Whereas, The grand jury has made repeated reports condeming the present court house as being unsafe for the protection of county records, and not affording proper accommodation for the court and persons attending the court, and

Whereas, By recent decisions of the courts this county will be entitled to collect an annual tax of about two thousand dollars from the W. & W. R. R. company and

Whereas, The same will be a source of revenue not heretofore enjoyed by the county, therefore be it

Resolved, That the said tax, including any back amount that may be collected, be and the same is hereby appropriated to the construction of a new court house with fire proof vaults, not to exceed $20,000.

Resolved, That the legislature be asked to authorize the county commissioners to issue $20,000 6 per cent. coupon bonds to run for twenty years, which bonds shall contain a lien upon said tax, and such money when collected shall be kept and applied solely to the payment of interest and bonds, and whenever the sinking fund shall amount to $600, the same shall be applied to the purchase of bonds to be selected by lot, and when said amount and numbers shall be called by advertisements, the interest on same shall cease.

Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed to secure plans and cost for the building of a new court house with fire proof vaults and report the same to an adjourned meeting of the magistrates and commissioners to be called by the latter, when the committee is ready to report.

Resolved, That the county treasurer be and is hereby instructed to keep a separate account of all money collected from the W. & W. R. R., and all such moneys be kept and applied solely to the payment of interest and creation of sinking fund as above provided.

Resolved, That the committee above mentioned is instructed to at once prepare the necessary bill for the legislature and secure the passage of same.

Resolved, That the building of a court house and vaults for the protection of public records and for the comfort of the courts and general purposes is hereby declared to be a necessary expense.

The New County Commissioner.

At a joint meeting of the Board of Commissioners and Magistrates of Cumberland county, on Monday the 6th inst., Mr. W. Doug. Smith was elected to fill the vacancy on the Board by the death of its late Chr'n, Mr. W. J. Buie. The following nominations were made: W. S. Cook, A. D. McNeill, W. Doug. Smith, J. M. Jessup, Z. B. Newton J. A. McPherson and A. D. Smith. Mr. Smith was elected by acclamation. He is, as is well known, a highly esteemed citizen and Democrat.

Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Hodges, will leave for Wlimington on the 22nd of this month.

Mr. Sinclair and the Charter.

In reviewing the reports of the now famous Charter fight, which ended so gloriously in favor of the people at the Great Opera House meeting on the 30th ultimo, we are struck with the fact that due prominence has not been given to the courageous as well as laborious work of our able townsman, N. A. Sinclair, Esquire. Laborious any one can see it was when informed that the draft of the Charter was Mr. Sinclair's unaided work, and courageous when it is romembered that at the first meeting he was the first man who undertook to talk out in open meeting. The report of the second meeting, that of January 2nd, shows that it was Mr. Sinclair's resolution which was passed and which was destined to play such an important part in subsequently aiding the committee to agree to "prepare a charter" and not to continue the error of re-opening, as was done in its majority report at the Market House meeting of the 23rd of January, the settled question of Charter or No Charter. Dr. J. W. McNeill was the chairman of the Committee and he and Mr. Sinclair signed the minority report.

Mr. Sinclair's now famous resolution passed at the second meeting—that of January 2nd—was as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that a new charter be applied for at the next (or present) Legislature and the present debt be refunded. That a committee of five be appointed to prepare a charter and report upon prospect of refunding debt at such a meeting.

The committee appointed under this resolution consisted of Dr. J. W. McNeill and Messrs. N. A. Sinclair, W. S. Cook, A. B. Williams and S. C. Rankin.

General Insurance Agencies.

We would ask the attention of our readers to the advertisements of "The General Insurance agency" represented by Mr. H. I. McDuffie, and to that of McNeill & Co. The combined Capital of the companies represented by Mr. McDuffie amounts to more than one hundred and forty-five million dollars. The companies of both agencies are old, strong and reliable, as their prompt settlements of losses in this town fully attests.

Death of Mr. James McKimmon.

We are deeply grieved to learn of the death of that splendid gentleman and gallant soldier of the Confederacy, James McKimmon, of Raleigh, a more extended notice of whose life will appear in our next issue.

Mr. McKimmon was the brother of Mrs. W. L. Hawley of this city, with whom our people sincerely sympathize.

Roll of Honor for the Fifth Month of the Graded School.

Kate H. Broadfoot, Jennie Fisher, Maggie Small, Eugene Maultsby, Willie Tillinghast, Irene Anders, Jennie Ingram, Robt. Atkinson, Harry Rosenthal, Chas. Rose, Pauline Cole, Edwin Cole, Thomas Wright, Annie Hollingsworth, Clara Rosenthal, Vernon Maultsby, Frank Taylor, Wm. McArtan, Maggie Hunt, Jno. Grady, Percy Maxwell, Hiram Cole, Jas. Maultsby, Wm. Owen, Fred Prior, Eliza Prior, Zula Rankin, Maggie Carson, John Hunt.

The name of Stebbins Prior was omitted from the roll of honor for the last month. Number of pupils enrolled in all grades, 308
Per cent. of attendance in all grades, 73
Per cent. of tardiness in all grades, 16

The low average of attendance and the high rate of tardiness are owing, in large part, to the weather during the past month, though both are, as a general thing, largely influenced by the habitual and constant irregularity of a few pupils.

Fayetteville and Canada.

We find the following in a Canadian paper:

From a letter that we received from Mr. Mortimer Lawrason, a son of the late Purvis Lawrason, of St. George, and son in law of the late Wm. Rosebrugh, formerly of Branchton and latterly of Fayetteville, North Carolina, we learn of the death of a well-known character in the person of Charlie Vansickle, better known to the older people of this section as "Dummy." If we mistake not he came to live with the late David Ingles when he was quite a young man, and when the Ingles family sold out and left the neighborhood he went to live with the late Wm. Rosebrugh, then doing a large business as farmer, mill-owner and grain dealer in Branchton, and was very useful to him in looking after things about the house and barn. He was honest, trusty and rather ingenious. Old Mrs. Jenkins told me that he made her the first washboard that she had in this country. When Mr. Rosebrugh moved to North Carolina he took him with him and since Mr. Rosebrugh's death he has been living with Mr. Lawrason. Poor "Dummy," we have often thought of him; the shaking head and pleasant smile, we can see them yet. Inoffensive, and many a man in the higher walks of life when they came to the closing scenes could look back and envy him his uprightness and honesty. He fell into good hands, where he was well looked after and cared for. I think his age is hardly known, but he must have been a very old man, somewhere near eighty. We regret to learn from the same source that neither Mrs. Rosebrugh nor Mrs. Lawrason are in very good health. Mrs. Rosebrugh may visit her friends in Canada this summer and we are sure that her many friends in this section would all be glad to see her. Miss Rosebrugh, or "Susie," as we used to call her, is well. Mr. Lawrason is well and reports a very cold winter, with snow and ice, although they live in the sunny south.

The Westerner.

Those who saw the Westerner Tuesday night pronounce it to be one of the best plays that has ever been here, and that is saying a good deal, for the local managers have presented to the public some excellent troupes this season. This troupe deserved a much larger audience than they had, and those who were not there missed a real treat.

Mr. Joseph Gibbs as James Carroll, who is as good an actor as he is a splendid specimen of manhood, got the lion's share of the applause.

Miss Pauline Willard as Marie Lawton is a beautiful young lady who acts with much ease and grace. The rest of the company is far above the average and were greatly appreciated. We hope they will return next season.

Miss Mary Lilly Taylor, who, we are sorry to say has not been in the best of health lately, is on a visit to friends in Durham.

People and their Movements.

Mr. Starr Batchelor, of Raleigh, is in the city.

Mr. Brook French, of Wilmington, was in the city Monday.

Miss Janie Evans, of Sherwood, is visiting Miss Kate Alderman.

Miss Maggie Moore is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. R. McNeill on Haymount.

Mr. Robert Williams, a worthy citizen of Cumberland, has moved to Georgia, where he will engage in the Turpentine industry.

Miss Minnie Bryan, one of Fayetteville's most welcome visitors, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Jno. Broadfoot, has returned to Newbern.

Miss Florence Ramstead, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Lilly, has returned to her home in Baltimore, much to the regret of her numerous friends here.

Death of Mr. James C. McNeill.

We clip the following from a newspaper published in Tennessee:

Jas. C. McNeill, whose death occurred at his brother's, Dr. T. C. McNeill, Monday night, was buried at the cemetery here yesterday. Funeral services were held at the Methodist Church by the Rev. N. P. Ramsey. James C. McNeill was one of the oldest citizens of Paris and Henry County, having lived here continuously since 1833, and during the entire time was engaged in mercantile pursuits, being a member of the firm of McNeill Bros. He was well-known in the mercantile world and enjoyed the confidence of his fellow man to a degree such as but few have. During his entire business career of sixty years not one dishonorable act can be attributed to him, being noted for his strict honesty and integrity. He handled hundreds of thousands of money during his life, for a long time doing a banking business.

The deceased was born in North Carolina Jan. 15, 1815, and is one of eleven children born to William L. and Rachel B. (Clark) McNeill, both of whom were natives of North Carolina. His father was born in 1787 and moved to Carroll county, Tenn., in 1826, where he followed merchandizing and where the deceased built the trade to which he has so long been an honor. The deceased was never married and leaves two sisters and five brothers who survive him. Of the latter Frank and George were his partners in business. Another, Dr. T. C. McNeill, is a leading druggist of this city, N. W., another brother, resides near Henry Station, this county, and is a wealthy farmer; A. C., also a brother, resides at Huntingdon, Tenn., and is a wealthy merchant at that place. Col Henry C. McNeill, the youngest of the brothers fell before Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864, and it was by his side in the city cemetery that his brother was yesterday interred. All of the brothers were possessed of remarkable mental capacities and were highly educated.

North Carolina Industries.

The past week shows that the progress of the Southern States in industrial matters is not only keeping step with previous efforts, but a gradual increase in the number of new enterprises is noticeable. A complete list of new concerns in North Carolina organized during the week is given in the *Manufacturers' Record*, and is as follows.

A $100,000 cloth finishing plant will be built at Greensboro, N. C.

A $100,000 company has been formed to erect a cotton mill at Lockville, N. C.

The Statesville (N. C.) Cotton Mill Co. has been organized; capital subscribed $60,000.

The Acme Corundum Mining Co.. of Statesville, N. C., has been incorporated; capital stock $20,000,

The Franklinton N. C. Cotton Product Co. has been incorporated, and will erect cotton seed oil mill; capital $25,000.

FINANCIAL NEWS.

Raleigh, N. C.—A bill to incorporate the Bank of North Carolina has been introduced in the legislature.

Hickory, N. C.—The Hickory Manufacturing Co. has declared a semi-annual dividened of 6 per cent.

Wilson, N. C.—A bill has been introduced in the legislature to amend the charter of the State Bank of Wilson and change its name to the Branch Banking Company.

RAILROADS.

Aberdeen, N. C.—The Aberdeen & Rock Fish Railroad Co. has built six miles of road, and expects to build more shortly; Jno. Blue, president.

Durham, N. C.—A bill to incorporate the Durham & Charlotte Railroad Co. has been introduced in the legislature.

Raleigh, N. C.—A bill to incorporate the Virginia & North Carolina Railroad Co. has been introduced in the legislature.

Riverdal, N. C.—Cyrus Fascue, J. C. Pittman, Joseph Sabiston and J. J. Hines will apply to the State Legislature for a railroad to be built from at or near Riverdale via Stella to Swansboro, running through the counties of Craven, Carteret and Jones, and to be known as the Neuse & Swansboro Railroad.

Construction of Government Buildings.

New York Herald.

There is pending in the Senate a bill which has already passed the House to throw open the designing of public buildings to the architects of the country.

This is a message of great importance and value which the Senate should not fail to pass.

Under the present system the duty of designing and overseeing the construction of public buildings throughout the United States devolves upon the Supervising Architect of the Treasury and his official subordinates. That the duties are altogether too many and too important for one man to oversee must become apparent when it is stated that about three hundred public buildings are now in process of construction in various parts of the country and others are likely to be authorized at every session of Congress. It is obvious that but the most general attention can be given to the construction of these by the Supervising Architect.

By throwing the work open to the architects of the country far better results will be attained than are possible under the existing system. Buildings of superior architecture will be secured with far less delay and cost in construction.

It is a needed reform which has been too long delayed. The Senate will render the country a substantial service by passing the bill at once.

2,928,672.

These figures represent the number of bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which were sold in the United States from March, '91 to March, '92. Two Million, Two Hundred and Twenty-Eight Thousand, Six Hundred and Seventy-Two bottles sold in one year, and each and every bottle was sold on a positive guarantee that money would be refunded if satisfactory results did not follow its use. The secret of its success is plain. It never disappoints and can always be depended on as the very best remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc. Price 50c. and $1.00. At B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

Do You Want a Public Office!

There are 180,000 offices within the gift of the new Administration, and now is the time for those seeking public employment to take proper steps to secure one of these lucrative positions. All who are interested should at once send for a copy of the United States Blue Book. Handsomely bound in cloth. Price, 75 cents, post paid. Order now, address the Business Manager of the OBSERVER, Fayetteville, N. C.

J. H. Thompson, of the Third National Bank, New York, writes: "I jumped from a railroad car and sprained my knee very badly. After trying the best remedies without relief, and expecting to be confined to the house for weeks, a friend suggested Pond's Extract. It will sound incredible to people who have had bad sprains, but I walked, without pain, to business next day, a distance of over a mile. The effect was truly magical."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Shiloh's Cure, the Great Cough and Croup Cure, is for sale by us. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it. A. J. Cook & Co.

DIED.

WICKER—On the 17th of Jan'y, 1893, ALBERT WICKER, aged 60 years. He was a faithful soldier of the Confederacy. Owing to hardships endured and business failure since, his health gave way and for seven years he has been paralyzed. For a time a son of Pythias, and in all relations to God and man as faithful as he knew. His business failure is a monument to his worth for had he been more unfeeling and unscrupulous he might have saved instead of losing. So long set apart by the hard hand of affliction he has been forgotten by many who ought in justice to remember him kindly. To the few who have never forgotten him and his, may life and eternity recompense, I never can. M. E. W.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Jan'y 25, 1893.

At a meeting of the F. I. L. I. Co. held at its armory on Tuesday evening last, the committee appointed to draft resolutions in memory of W. H. HOLLAND, submitted the following which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS: On Sundny last our much beloved and admired veteran, William Hall Holland, answered the call of an all-wise God and laid his armor down, having fought a good fight as a true soldier of Jesus Christ, it becomes us to pause and pay tribute to his memory, as an earthly soldier, whose life may be held up as an example of christian virtue and steadfastness of purpose; to point to his purity of life, his faith, his charity and his love, as armor that every soldier should buckle on in his early life, and lay down at its end, bright and untarnished, as he has done.

We have followed his remains to their last resting place, we have buried him "near the homes of his fathers and the temples of his God."

The earth with its mantle of pure white snow, makes us feel that as the soft flakes descended one by one clothing the hills and valleys with its garb of purity, so his life was spent in deeds of benevolence, warming all who came near him with his broad mantel of christian love.

So we inscribe a page in our records to his memory and place his name on our long list of illustrious dead, trusting his virtues as a christian gentleman and true soldier may be emulated by those who follow.

We extend our sympathies to the widowed wife and bereaved family, assuring them of our appreciation of theirs and our great loss, trusting the Comforter may come into their hearts.

We request our secretary to convey a copy of these lines to the afflicted family, and the town papers to give them a place in their columns.

B. R. HUSKE,
J. A. VANN,
T. T. MCGILVARY,
Committee.

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Good Middling.....9¼
Middling.....9
Strict Low Middling.....8¾
Low Middling.....8¼
Turpentine, $1.60 to $2.10 per barrel
NAVAL STORES.—Spirits 29¼ cents
Rosin was steady 80 to 85c.

At King Bro.'s gentlemen buy the finest brands of CIGARS and TOBACCO.

Established 58 Years.

STOCK REPLETE

FROM WHICH TO SELECT

Most Desirable

ARTICLES FOR

WEDDING PRESENTS.

Souvenier Spoons.

SPECIAL DISCOUNTS

TO THE "TRADE" ON

Watches,
Jewelry,
Clocks,
Silver-plated Ware
—AND—
Spectacles.

Warren Prior & Son,
Jewelers,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

2—9—93

INSURE WITH

McNEILL & CO

Life and Fire Insurance.

Office. Room 5, Thornton Block,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Nearly $75,000,000

of Capital Represented.

2—9—93

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

General Insurance Agency.

ROOM No. 10.

THORNTON BLOCK, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

H. I McDUFFIE,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

represents the following old and reliable companies:

THE NEW YORK LIFE.
Assets $137,499,198.99
THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., of New York.
Assets over $33,000,000
THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.
Assets over $3,000,000
THE ORIENT FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.
Assets over 2,000,000

And other good Fire, Live Stock and Accident Insurance Companies!

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Insurance on any kind of property placed anywhere in Cumberland and adjacent counties. H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent.

2—9—tf

Valuable Town Property

AT AUCTION.

On Thursday, February 16th, 1893, I will sell at public sale, the three vacant store lots on the south-west corner of market square, known as the Whitehead corner. Terms made known on day of sale.

CHAS. GLOVER, [Auc't.

2—9—93—1t

R·I·P·A·N·S

TABULES

REGULATE THE

STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS

AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.

RIPANS TABULES are the best Medicine known for Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Dizziness, Bad Complexion; Dysentery, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Ripans Tabules contain nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Are pleasant to take, safe, effectual, and give immediate relief.

Price—Box (6 vials), 75 cents; Package (4 boxes), $2. May be ordered through nearest druggist, or by mail. Sample free by mail. Address

THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Banks's Stand Resuscitated

BY A. H. WATSON.

On and after the 15th of February my stock will be replete in

CONFECTIONS

AND FANCY GROCERIES.

Specialties in FRESH BREAD and ROLLS, HOME-MADE CANDIES, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Green St., opposite Overbaugh House.

2—2—93—tf

Marry Young and buy of KING BRO.'S.

NEW LIFE

WITH THE NEW YEAR, MANY EVIDENCES OF BRIGHTER AND MORE PROSPERCUS TIMES THE ICE AND SNOW HAVING BEEN DISSIPATED.

We are to the front with the juicy bivalve and a well assorted

Stock of Condiments.

Our daily additions to an already fresh stock of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

must be our guarantee that we keep abreast with the times.

One and all are invited to see for themselves.

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.

2—2—93.

Peter Henderson & Co.'s Garden Seeds,

D. Landreth & Sons' Garden Seeds.

Having secured the sole agency for this place of Peter Henderson & Co., I now have a complete assortment of their seeds. Friends who have been ordering direct from this firm can save time and postage by buying of me. See the subjoined certificates:

MR. HORNE,

Responding to your inquiry, will say my experience with garden seeds from different prominent growers has been extensive. During the past five years I have thoroughly tested those of Peter Henderson & Co., and now prefer them to all others.

W. P. WEMYSS.

Jan'y 25, 1893.

My judgment and experience coincides with the above. W. W. HUSKE.

I have also a full assortment from the old and reputable firm of D. Landreth & Sons.

H. R. HORNE.

2—2—93—1m

Sale of Valuable Land under Mortgage.

By virtue of a certain deed mortgage executed by Isham D. Black and wife Mary C. Black to Percy L. Crawford, which has been duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, N. C., in Book R, No. 4, pages 190, 191 and 192, the following valuable real estate will be exposed to sale to the highest bidder at public auction, at the time and place and on the terms named below, viz: First Tract, located in 71st township and containing 161 acres, beginning at Buie's corner in Graham's line, runs thence as Graham's line N 2 E. 31.63 chains to a stake, thence N. 2 E. 14.50 chains to a stake in Isaac Bethune's line, thence N. 88 W 23 chains to a stake, thence S. 70 W. 9 chains to a stake, thence S. 13 E. 21.50 chains to Currie's corner, thence with the line of Currie's land about South 5 chains to Currie's corner, thence N. 23 10 chains to a stake, thence S. 88 E. 22.75 chains to the beginning. Second Tract contains 38½ acres, beginning at a stake at corner of the above runs thence W. 16 chains to a stake at two pines, thence N. 14.50 chains, thence N. 31 chains to a post oak McCall's corner, thence S. 23½ E. 7.65 chains to Buie's corner, thence S. 39 E. 20 chains, thence West 15 chains, thence South 0 chains, thence East 1. chains, thence South 2.50 chains to the beginning.

Place of sale: Court House door, Fayetteville, N. C.

Time of sale: Monday, March 6th, 1893, at 12 o'clock M.

Terms: Cash.

H. McD. ROBINSON, Att'y for Mortgagee.

Feb'y 2, 1892—ts

Notice of Sale under Mortgage.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain deed of mortgage, executed by J. R. Davis and wife, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book R, No. 4, page 388, the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz: One lot of land in the town of Cumberland, near Cumberland Mills, on the Fayetteville Road, as described in said mortgage.

Place of sale, Court House in Fayetteville, N. C.

Time of sale: Saturday, February 18, 1893, at 11 o'clock.

Terms of sale: Cash.

N. W. RAY, Att'y.

Jan'y 19, 1893.

ARE YOU INSURED?

Just think how tight the insurance was on the property burned in the late fire!

As soon as the news reached the Old Ætna—which has the largest capital, largest surplus, largest assets of any American Company, the local agent was wired to know if she had a policy in it—ready to settle you see!

Remember she is always "*First*."

Where can you get better protection?

Secure your property with

B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

12—8—92

Don't Forget

—THAT THE—

Assignees of F. W. Thornton

ARE STILL SELLING HIS

Immense Stock of Goods

STRICTLY AT COST!

Hundreds of persons having an eye to economy, have already taken advantage of this sale to supply themselves with many

USEFUL ARTICLES

AT A VERY LOW FIGURE.

Country merchants are especially invited to call and make their selections before the stock is broken—there are bargains in store for them. This stock of goods is clean and in good condition, and not one article is exempted from the cost sale. It includes

CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS, SHOES, &c.

Especial attention is called to the very large stock of Ziegler Bro.'s and other popular makes of men's, women's and children's

FINE SHOES,

which are now being sold strictly at cost.

THE LINE OF

CARPETS

included in this sale is also worthy of special mention, and you will find more than a hundred pieces to select from. Intending purchasers cannot afford to let this opportunity pass.

In the great rush for these goods many persons have had to go away without being waited on, but to meet this emergency additional salesmen have been employed, and buyers can now fill their memorandums in a satisfactory manner.

☞ All persons indebted to F. W. Thornton are expected to pay their notes and accounts without unnecessary delay.

R. M. NIMOCKS,
A. B. WILLIAMS,
Assignees.

Feb'y 2, 1893—2t

GO TO

J. A. BURNS & CO.'S

CASH STORE,

Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.,

FOR BARGAINS IN

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes,

Caps, Trunks, Valises,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SPRING GOODS

ARRIVING DAILY AND CONTINUE FOR A MONTH.

A specialty is a good nickel plated Watch for $1.50.

1—19—93

At King Bro.'s you will find only NEW SEEDS. No old stock.

The Fayetteville Steam Laundry

Under New Management,

BEGS TO INFORM ITS PATRONS THAT IT IS NOW PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF

LAUNDRY WORK

AT MOST REASONABLE FIGURES.

Give us a Trial.

Fayetteville Steam Laundry

11—17—92 tf

At King Bro.'s ladies buy SUPERIOR TOILET ARTICLES.

H. H. H.

We wish to thank the public for their patronage during the past year, and to say we will do all in our power to deserve a continuance of the same.

We will use our best endeavor to give you

THE BEST GOODS

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICE THEY CAN BE SOLD.

Our Mr. B. R. Huske has just returned from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York where he made purchases of

Hardware, Building Material, Leather,

AND OTHER FINDINGS,

STOVES AND WARE,

TIN-WARE,

and many other useful articles which we will offer at low prices.

Call and give us a start with you for 1893.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

1—12—93—tf

N. C. CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Catharine Sims, Samuel Kriver and wife Hannah Jane, J. A. McDonald, J. T. McDonald, E. H. McDonald, N. T. McArthur and wife Margaret E., and Minnie Cheek.

Against

The Heirs of Sarah Council; the Heirs of Hannah Zimmerman.

In this cause, it appearing that the purpose of the action is to sell the lands of the late Jane Hobbs, who was Jane Baggs *nee* Ingram, for the purpose of partitioning the same among the heirs; and that the right heirs of Sarah Council and Hannah Zimmerman being each entitled to one fourth thereof, and it appearing that the names, ages and residence of said heirs are unknown, it is ordered that publication be made for 6 weeks in the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER for said unknown heirs to appear at the Court House in Fayetteville, N. C., on the 20th of February, 1893, at 11 o'clock A. M. and answer or demur to the complaint or petition, and let the said defendants take notice that if they fail so to answer, the plaintiffs will apply for an order to sell the lands referred to, to the end that partition thereof may be had according to the rights of the parties.

C. G. CAIN, Clerk
of the Superior Court of Cumberland Co., N. C.

Jan'y 3, 1893

At King Bro.'s can be found everything kept in a FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

NOTICE.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE PUBLIC TO CALL AT

MY YARD,

WHERE I HAVE A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

Finished Monuments and Tablets.

ALSO A FINE COLLECTION OF

Photographic Designs.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER AND BEST WORK TO BE HAD ANYWHERE.

Very truly,

E. L. REMSBURG.

Dec. 22—tf

Notice of Dissolution.

The partnership of Goodwin & Remsburg, proprietors of the Raleigh and Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works, was dissolved December 19th, by mutual agreement. All parties indebted to said firm will please come forward and pay

CHAS. A. GOODWIN.
E. L. REMSBURG.

The business of the late firm will be conducted hereafter by the undersigned. Thanking the public for their generous patronage, I remain,

Respectfully.

E. L. REMSBURG.

Dec. 22—tf

W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE

—AND—

House Trimmings,

DRESSED AND ROUGH

LUMBER.

WE CAN NOT BE UNDERSOLD. CALL AND ENQUIRE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

COOL SPRING MILL

—AND—

PERSON STREET.

W. J McNAUGHTON,

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN—

All Kinds of Building Material,

Sash, Doors, Blinds and Fancy Mantles,

A SPECIALTY.

Also Agent for the Sanford Sash and Blind Company.

Will sell for the next sixty days at Rock Bottom prices. Come and see.

NEXT DOOR TO N. C. BAPTIST

M. JUDGE, Agt.,

Artistic Merchant Tailor,

Overbaugh House, Green Street,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

I have now on hand a very fine selection of FOREIGN FALL AND WINTER WOOLENS from which to select suitings and pantaloons. I also have a fine line of samples, consisting of Novelties and Staples for the Fall and Winter season.

My work in style, fit and finish I guarantee to be equal to the best, and as for prices I cannot be beat. Sure fit guaranteed or money refunded.

Particular attention given to Cutting, Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing gentlemen's clothing at reasonable prices.

Prices of Pantaloons range from $6.00 up wards; Suits from $20.00 upwards.

Gentlemen's own material made up in the latest style and at reasonable prices.

CAPE FEAR RIVER STEAMERS!

Steamer Murchison,

Leaves Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays.

Steamer Cape Fear,

Capt. Irvin Robeson.

Leaves Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Leaves Wilmington Mondays and Thursdays.

The Steamer Hurt plies between Wilmington and Point Caswell only.

☞ First Class Passenger and Freight accommodations on each of the three Steamers.

Through Bills of Lading to ALL Points.

Connects at Wilmington with the Clyde Steamship Company.

For Freight Rates and other information, apply to

W. S. COOK,
Manager.

THE ODELL

TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the ODELL TYPE WRITER with 78 characters, $15 for the SINGLE C

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan'y 30, 1893.

President-elect Cleveland has long ago shown that he possesses the rare faculty of being able to see and to do the right thing at the right time and place. Therefore it was not surprising that his telegram of condolence should have been among the first received by the widow of James G. Blaine, the American statesman. Although differing widely in many of their ideas there was one bond of sympathy between them, one prominent trait in the character of each of them that the other could admire without forgetting their political differences, and that was the intense Americanism, which was the keystone of Mr. Blaine's great popularity, and which makes Grover Cleveland the most popular living American, to-day. And therein lies a lesson that should not be lost upon men ambitious of popularity and power. There never was a period in the history of our country when steady, uncompromising Americanism was more highly appreciated by the masses than it is now.

Mr. Blaine's funeral, which was held to-day at the Church of the Covenant, was by request of his family made as simple as possible. The pall-bearers were all intimate personal friends of the deceased and the services at the church were confined to the reading of the Presbyterian burial ritual and a prayer by the pastor. With the exception of an organ dirge before and after the short service, played by Walter Damrosch, the husband of one of Mr. Blaine's daughters, there was no music. Not one-tenth of the people who wanted to attend the funeral could get in the church, and a very large crowd remained outside during the services and afterwards followed the remains to Oak Hill cemetery, where the interment was made, Mr. Blaine having requested that he be buried there by the side of his son Walker, who died suddenly several years ago. There was much disappointment here because the funeral was not public, and at the Capitol. Congress adjourned from Saturday to two o'clock this afternoon to give its members an opportunity to attend the funeral, and all of the Government buildings were closed to-day.

Unless there is great change in the present opinion of the democratic Senators nothing short of a cloture rule, which the Senate refused to adopt when the Force bill was under consideration, will enable the republicans to confirm the nomination of the republican successor to the late Justice Lamar, whom Mr. Harrison is said to be determined to nominate. The democratic Senators are unanimous in the belief that this vacancy should be filled by a democrat and they will not allow a vote to be taken on the nomination of a republican unless compelled to do so by a cloture rule.

The House committee on Rules has set aside February 9th and 10th for the consideration of the Andrew's bill for the repeal of the Sherman Silver law. The general impression seems to be that a vote will not be reached, although a number of the friends of the bill express confidence in its being passed.

If Postmaster General Wannamaker holds the reception to the employes of his department which was to have been held at his residence to-night, the invitations to which were withdrawn on account of the death of Mr. Blaine, he will retire from office with the personal ill-will of nine-tenths of the white employes of the department. The reason is not difficult to locate. In sending out the invitations for the reception he included all of the negro laborers, watchmen, and scrub women on the department pay roll, and the white clerks, particularly the females, object to associating on terms of social equality with the negroes.

Considerable interest is felt as to what position the administration will take on the petition of the provisional Hawaiian government for annexation to the United States. Whatever view Mr. Harrison may take of the matter it is hardly probable that any action will be taken by the present Congress.

The House Ways and Means committee is putting in some hard work studying and digesting the Treasury statement furnished by Secretary Foster last week, and Senator Carlisle has taken a copy of it over to President-elect Cleveland.

Senator Carey has given notice of two amendments to the House bill for the admission of New Mexico; one including Utah and Oklahoma in accordance with a decision of the republican caucus, and another including those two and Arizona. Unless the plans of the republican caucus are changed it is very doubtful whether any vote will be reached on this question at the present session.

The election of Representative Mitchell, of Wisconsin, who was chairman of the democratic Congressional committee in the last campaign, to the Senate is gratifying to democrats here, and they regard the promotion as deserved.

Henderson on One Cent Postage.

From the Washington Post.]

Senators and members of Congress are being overwhelmed with printed petitions from all sections of the country, urging a reduction in the letter postage to one-cent an ounce. The form of the requests, being identical in all cases, gives evidence that a concerted movement is being made to accomplish this reduction, but it can be stated positively that it will be of no avail. "We have some bills before us to enact this reduction of postage," Said Representative Henderson, of North Carolina, the chairman of the Committee on Post-offices and Postroads, to a Post reporter yesterday, "but you can say that no action will be taken upon them. The sentiment for 1-cent postage is altogether manufactured. It is not spontaneous. Of course, it would effect a saving to the large firms, but it would not make a dollar's difference in a year to the poor man, and besides, it would create a yearly deficit in the postal service of $25,000,000. This fact alone renders it impossible of consideration. It will be a good many years before there is any change in the present rates."

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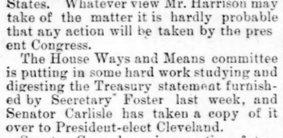

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THE NEXT GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Senate.

First District.—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Hertford, Gates, Chowan and Perquimans. No news, probably two democrats.

Second District.—Tyrrell, Washington, Martin, Dare, Beaufort, Hyde and Pamlico; C. L. Pettigrew, d, and J. S. Marsh, d.

Third District—Northampton and Bertie; C. W. Mitchell, d.

Fourth District—Halifax; W. H. Day, d.

Fifth District—Edgecombe; Dr. W. P. Mercer, d.

Sixth District—Pitt; F. G. James, d.

Seventh District—Wilson, Nash and Franklin; Jacob Battle, d, and G. W. Newell, d.

Eighth District—Craven, Jones, Carteret, Lenoir, Onslow and Greene; L. A. Potter, d, and G. F. Parrott, d.

Ninth District—Duplin, Wayne and Pender; B. F. Aycock, d, and T. J. Armstrong, d.

Tenth District—New Hanover and Brunswick; Geo. L. Morton, d.

Eleventh District—Warren and Vance; ——, r.

Twelfth District—Wake; H. C. Olive, d.

Thirteenth District—Johnston; Jas. H. Pou, d.

Fourteenth District—Sampson, Harnett and Bladen; F. R. Cooper, d, and W. H. G. Lucas, d.

Fifteenth District—Columbus and Robeson; J. A. Brown, d, and E. F. McRae, d.

Sixteen District—Cumberland; Jno. W. McLauchlin, d.

Seventeenth District—Granville and Person; Dr. Wm. Merritt, p. p.

Eighteenth District—Caswell, Alamance, Orange and Durham; T. M. Cheek, d, and J. A. Burch, d.

Nineteenth District—Chatham; J. W. Atwater, p. p.

Twentieth District—Rockingham; Dr. W. J. Courts, d.

Twenty First District—Guilford; John D. King, d.

Twenty Second District—Randolph and Moore; L. C. Phillips, d.

Twenty-third District—Richmond, Montgomery, Anson and Union; K. E. Little, d, and Peter McRae, d.

Twenty-fourth District—Cabarrus and Stanley; W. G. Means, d.

Twenth-fifth District—Mecklenburg; F. B. McDowell, d.

Twenty-sixth District—Rowan, Forsyth and Davidson; E. B. Jones, d, and W. C. Owen, d.

Twenty-seventh District—Iredell, Davie and Yadkin, R. B. McLauchlin, d, and ——, d.

Twenty-eighth District—Stokes and Surry. No news. In doubt.

Twenty-ninth District—Catawba, Lincoln, Alexander and Wilkes; M. O. Sherrill, d, and J. S. Cranor, d.

Thirtieth District—Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga; W. C. Fields, d.

Thirty-first District—Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Mitchell and Yancey; S. L. Patterson, d, and L. M. Blalock, d.

Thirty-second District—Gaston, Cleveland, Rutherford and Polk; T. B. Twitty, d, and R. W. Sandifer, d.

Thirty-third District—Buncombe, Madison and Haywood; J. M. Campbell. d, and Jos. S. Davis, d.

Thirty-fourth district—Henderson, Transylvania, Jackson and Swain; R. L. Heatherwood, d.

Thirty-fifth district—Macon, Cherokee, Clay and Graham; Ben Posey, d.

Summary.

Democrats,	44
In Doubt.	3
People's Party,	2
Republicans,	1
Total,	50

House.

Alamance—J. A. Long, d.
Alexander—T. F. Murdock, d.
Alleghany—C. J. Taylor, d.
Anson—Thos. J. Watkins, d.
Ashe—No news.
Beaufort—Jno. R. Rowe, d.
Bertie—A. S. Roscoe, d.
Bladen—W. I. Shaw, d.
Brunswick—Geo. H. Bellamy, d.
Buncombe—R. B. Vance, d., and Jno. W. Stornes, d.
Burke—Julius H. Hoffman, d.
Cabarrus—D. Henry White, d.
Caldwell—Edmund Jones, d.
Camden———, r.
Carteret—David W. Russell, d.
Caswell———, r.
Catawba—P. A. Hoyle, d.
Chatham—Alfred Self, p. p. and A. M. Wicker, p. p.
Cherokee———, d.
Chowan—W. B. Shepard, d.
Clay—J. S. Anderson, d.
Cleveland—Sylvanus Erwin, d.
Columbus—J. B. Schulken, d.
Craven—R. P. Williams, r.
Cumberland—H. L. Cook, d., and Alex. Thaggard, d.
Currituck—A. O. Dey, d.
Dare—J. B. Midgett, d.
Davidson—John C. Thomas, d.
Davie——, r.
Duplin—A. D. Ward, d.
Durham—Frank L. Fuller, d.
Edgecombe—Jesse Brake, d., and W. L. Barlow, d.
Forsyth—C. B. Watson, d., and A. E. Shore, d.
Franklin—F. S. Spruill, d.
Gaston—J. B. White, d.
Gates—M. R. Eure, d.
Graham—Jno. F. Tatham, d.
Granville—Two republicans or p. p.
Greene—W. M. Carraway, d.
Guilford—M. H. Holt, d., and J. H. Gilmer, d.
Halifax—W. H. Kitchen, d, and F. H. Taylor, d.
Harnett—N. A. Smith, d.
Haywood—R. D Gilmer, d.
Henderson——, r.
Hyde—David H. Carter, d.
Hertford W. P. Taylor, d.
Iredell—Dr. J. R. McLelland, d., and Richard E. King, d.
Jackson—Walter E. Moore, d.
Johnston—R. B. Whitley, d., and Y. J. Lawhorn, d.
Jones—J. C. Parker, d
Lenoir—E. J. Brooks, d.
Lincoln—W. L. Crouse, d.
Macon—J. Frank Ray, d.
Madison——r.
Martin—M. T. Lawrence, d.
McDowell—J. C. McCurry, d.
Mecklenburg—Hugh Harris, d., J. R. Erwin, d., and J. L. Jetton, d.
Mitchell——, r.
Montgomery—No news.
Moore—W. J. Adams, d.
New Hanover—Edgar G. Parmelee, d., and G. W. Westbrook, d.
Northampton—C. R. Harrell, d.
Nash——, p. p.
Onslow—Silas W. Venters, d.
Orange—Jas. Norwood, d.
Pamlico——, d.
Pasquotank——, r.
Pender—R. C. Johnson, d.
Perquimans—Parker, p. p.
Person——, p. p., or r.
Pitt—I. K. Witherington, d. and Fred McLawhorn, d.
Polk—No news.
Randolph—T. M. Robertson, d., and H. K. Fuller, d.
Richmond—W. R. Covington, d., and L. M. Blue, d.
Robeson—T. A. McNeill, d, and J. S. Oliver, d.
Rockingham—Jas. W. Dameron, d., and R. J. Lewellyn, d.
Rowan—Lee S. Overman, d., and J. H. McKenzie, d.
Rutherford—A. L. Parker, d.
Sampson—C. E. Daniel, d., and A. F. Howard, d.
Stanly—J. P. Nash, d.
Stokes——— p. p., or r.
Surry—Stephen Venable, d.
Swain—J. A. Franks, d.
Transylvania———, d.
Tyrrell—C. E. Tatum, p. p.
Union—T. C. Eubanks, d.
Vance———, r.
Wake—C. H. Clark, d., Fred L. Merritt, d., and Walter H. Grimes, d.
Warren———, r.
Washington,—H. J. Starr, d.
Watauga—E. F. Lovell, d.
Wayne—W. R. Allen, d., and J. A. Stevens, d.
Wilkes—No news.
Wilson—Dr. J. T. Graves, d.
Yancey—No news.

Summary.

Democrats	93
Republicans	11
People's party	12
In doubt	4

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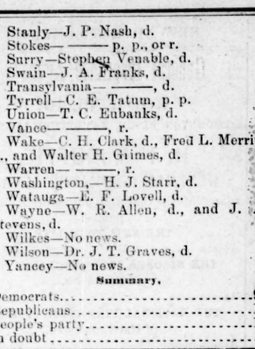

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect January 22nd, 1893.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	5:00 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "
Leave Fayetteville,	8:27 "
Leave Sanford,	9:48 "
Leave Climax,	11:44 "
Arrive Greensboro,	12.15 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	12:25 "
Leave Stokesdale,	1:22 "
Arrive N & W Jun.—Walnut Cove,	1:55 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	3:02 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	4:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	12:00 noon.
Leave Rural Hall,	1:22 p. m.
Arrive N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	1:52 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:30 "
Leave Stokesdale,	2:57 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:45 "
Leave Climax,	4:13 "
Leave Sanford,	6:00 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	7:20 "
Leave Fayetteville,	7:46 "
Arrive Wilmington,	11:08 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	5:40 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	6:30 "
Leave Red Springs,	7:02 "
Leave Hope Mills,	7:43 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	7:47 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	8:05 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:49 "
Leave Maxton,	9:20 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	10:15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	7:00 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:50 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:45 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Greensboro,	4:00 p. m.
Leave Climax,	4:55 "
Arrive Ramseur,	6:35 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Da'y Ex't Sunday.
Leave Greensboro,	10:15 a. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	11:40 a. m.
Arrive Madison,	12:30 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Da'y Ex't Sunday.
Leave Madison,	1:15 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	2:10 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:20 "

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem, Roanoke and all points north and west of Roanoke.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points North and West of Roanoke, and at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

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Passengers from Wilmington, Fayetteville, Maxton, Bennettsville and all points south of Sanford will arrive at Raleigh at 11:15 A. M., and have five hours in Raleigh and reach home same day.

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Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 29th, 1893.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 27. Daily.	No. 15. Daily.	No. 41. Daily Ex. Sunday.	No. 35. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M	
Leave Weldon..	12 30	5 05	11 20	6 15	
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 39	6 03	12 35	7 23	
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35	.....	.....	.....	
Leave Tarboro..	12 58	.....	.....	.....	R. M.
Lv Rocky Mount	1 39	6 03	12 35	7 23	
Leave Wilson...	2 25	6 38	1 15	7 58	2 35
Leave Selma....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	3 30
Lv. Fayetteville	3 25	8 34	3 25	.....	5 15
Arrive Florence	10 25	10 40	6 05	.....	8 30

	No. 47 Daily.
	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 25
Leave Goldboro.	3 20
Leave Magnolia.	4 30
Ar. Wilmington.	6 01

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Leave Florence	5 10	9 20	7 30	6 30
Lv. Fayetteville	11 48	9 34		9 50
Leave Selma.....	1 14	.....	.....	11 49
Arrive Wilson..	1 58	11 30		12 50

	No. 48 Daily.
	P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 30 .....
Leave Magnolia	11 10 .....
Leave Goldsboro	12 20 .....
Arrive Wilson..	1 10 .....

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
				No. 14 Daily		
Leave Wilson...	1 10	1 58	11 30	7 48		
Ar Rocky Mount	1 57	2 42	12 08	8 20		
Arrive Tarboro.	2 35	.....	.....	.....		
Leave Tarboro..	12 58	.....	.....	.....		
Lv Rocky Mount	1 57	2 42	12 08	8 20		
Arrive Weldon...	3 05	3 45	1 01	9 30		

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 1st, 1893.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66.	No. 74. Daily.	No. 40. Daily Ex. Sunday.	No. 36. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Florence	5 10	9 20	7 30		6 30
Lv. Fayetteville	11 48	9 34			9 50
Leave Selma.....	1 14	.....	.....		11 49
Arrive Wilson..	1 58	11 30			12 50

	No. 43 Daily.
	P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 30 .....
Leave Magnolia	11 10 .....
Leave Goldsboro	12 20 .....
Arrive Wilson..	1 10 .....

	No. 13 Daily			
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 25	6 45	7 58	
Leave Goldboro.	3 20	7 35	8 43	
Leave Magnolia.	4 30	8 47	9 55	
Ar. Wilmington.	6 01	10 25	11 35	
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 5:15 P M, Halifax 5:35 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 6:23 P M, Greenville 7:58 P M, Kinston 9:00 P M. Returning leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M, Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M, Weldon 11:20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:20 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:50 A. M., Tarboro 9:50; returning leaves Tarboro 6:35 P. M., Parmele 7:35 P. M., arrives Washington 9:00 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:40 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M, Sunday 10:00 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 12:20 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 6:15 P M, arrives Nashville 6:50 P M, Spring Hope 7:15 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 7:30 P M; arrive Dunbar 8:40 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:00 A M; arrive Latta 7:15 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:00 P M and 11:30 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 3:40 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, 23 and 78.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

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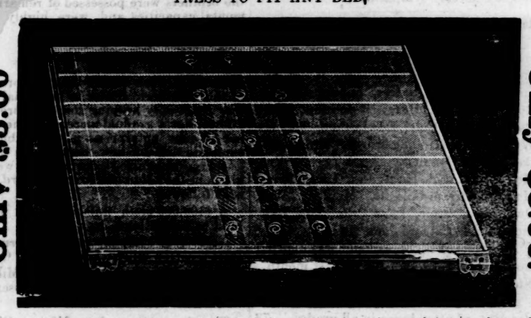

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